

N<sup>o</sup> 21

Charles Town 4<sup>th</sup> January 1770 (A.43)

My Lord

I am to acknowledge the Honour of your Lordships Letter N<sup>o</sup> 1, 2<sup>d</sup> September, covering a Copy of His Majestys Order in Council for carrying in. to Execution His Royal Intentions that a Settlement should be made upon the Lands purchased by His Majesty in 1768 of the Six Nations and their Confederates.

I shall without loss of time communicate His Majestys Royal Intention to the Cherokeees and endeavour to make them sensible of the proper Regard which has been shewn to the stipulations entered into with them at the Congress of 18<sup>th</sup> October 1770, and explain to them the Clause proposed to be inserted in the Grant to W<sup>m</sup>. Walpole and others the Petitioners, prohibiting the Settlement of any part of the Lands lying between the Line agreed upon at the said Congress, and the Line proposed by the Petitioners, as pointed out in your Lordships Letter.

/ The Assurances which you Lordship authorises me to give the Cherokeees of His Majestys gracious Intention that the Engagements entered into with them should be faithfully observed, will undoubtedly be most acceptable to them and tend (A.44)



to quiet their Minds and dispel the jealousies  
which they in common with all the Indians  
particularly the Southern Tribes entertain on Ac-  
count of their Lands, owing to the frequent Re-  
quisitions for an Extension of our Boundary to  
the Southward as well as Encroachments on the  
Indian Hunting Grounds by Settlements unwar-  
ranted by Government beyond the established Lines  
throughout the Continent; Circumstances which have  
alarmed them; and in consequence of which the  
Tribes to the Northwestward of the Ohio, or Western  
Confederacy, at the Head of which are the Shawnee  
and Delawares, have been for some time past and  
are at this Time indefatigable in their Endeavours  
to unite the great Nations in the Southern District  
in the same Principles which they have adopted,  
(A. 451) of defending their Lands with this View, and that  
they may strengthen themselves by a general Con-  
federacy, they have offered their Mediation to con-  
ciliate the Differences and make Peace between the  
Crooks & Shawnees for which purpose they are in-  
cessantly sending Messages accompanied by Belts  
of wampum through all the Nations, and they  
have had frequent general Meetings at Seneca at  
which Deputies from the Southern Tribes have Assisted.  
The great Emigrations from Virginia and



the Northern Colonies, who pass through the Cherokee, Creek, & Chickasaw hunting Grounds in their way to the Mississippi, the great Number of white Hunters who destroy their Game, and the want of Regulation among the Traders, give great Umbrage to these three Nations and I cannot doubt but a great many of them are inclined to favour the Views of the Western Confederacy, if a Peace could be accomplished between the Chactaws & Creeks, which event, however, appears to me to be at a Distance

I am now taking Steps to prosecute certain Persons, who have seated themselves on Land reserved for the Cherokees, beyond the Established <sup>(now)</sup> Boundary Line, but within the Limits of this Province, in Virtue of Grants obtained from the Indians in their own Right of very large and extensive Tracts of Country in Defiance of His Majestys Proclamation and all the precautions of Government: The Event of the Process will show how far the Law will afford a Remedy against the evil; should this fail, I humbly submit it as my Opinion that nothing will prove effectual but an Act of Parliament; I shall lay the whole proceedings before your Lordship as soon as the Matter shall have been determined.

I beg Leave to lay before your Lordship such Intelligence, as I have lately received from



the Different part of my District, which will help to convey a just Idea of the present Situation of Indian Affairs. Your Lordship will perceive by these Abstracts that the Lower Creeks will not acquiesce in the Right claimed by the Cherokee to dispose of the Land in Georgia which they ceded to their Traders as Satisfaction for their Debts: but the Creeks propose in their Message to Me, to cede <sup>(p. 47)</sup> to His Majesty a great Body of the same Lands upon Savannah River and thirty Miles back from it, above Little River and as far up as Toogah's old Town, as payment of all their own Debts. This appears to me to be by way of Reprisal on the Cherokees, for their former cession to their Traders without consulting the Creeks. They at the same time proposed a Meeting with me at Augusta in November, and gave in a List of such Cherokee Chiefs as they desired might be present, that the Business might be agreed to and finally settled by both Nations.

I am sure the Cherokees cannot acquiesce in and agree to the claim & proposal of the Creeks without they mean entirely to Abandon their Country on this side of the Mountains.

Before I took any steps in this Business I went to Georgia and consulted the Presi-



dent and Council of that Province, who, as the Creek Chiefs pressed the Matter, being apprehensive of Difficulties starting up if delayed, unanimously declared their Opinion that the Offer should not / be rejected but immediately closed with. It<sup>[p. 103]</sup> was however too late in the Season to convene the Cherokee Chiefs, who were all gone to the Woods to hunt, and as they will not return till the Spring, the proposed Meeting cannot take place before May or June, before which time I hope to be honoured with Orders by your Lordship relative to this particular Business.

It becomes incumbent upon me to represent to your Lordship; that my Annual Contingent Fund will not be sufficient to defray the Expences of such a Meeting as is proposed & the ordinary annual contingences of my Department; I therefore hope your Lordship will be pleased to point out a Fund for the extraordinary expence which must necessarily be incurred if the proposed Meeting takes place as General Gage does not think himself Authorised to advance any Sum beyond the Ordinary Annual Contingent Fund

/ It gives me great pleasure to find by<sup>[p. 109]</sup> your Lordships Letter N<sup>o</sup> 2, that Mr. Taitt's Con-



duct and my appointment of him as agent  
in the Creek Nation meet with Your Lord-  
ship's Approbation, such parts of his correspon-  
dence with me as contain any Material Informa-  
tion I now submit to your Lordship

I am extremely sorry that any Incon-  
venience should have arisen from my having  
so long delayed furnishing the true course of  
the Boundary Line behind the Provinces in this  
District, but I begg leave to represent to your Lord-  
ship, that altho the Boundary of the Province of  
West Florida was determined by Treaty in the  
Year 1765, yet it was not actually surveyed & mark-  
ed til Last Year when I was in that Province.  
I hope your Lordship has received the Map of said  
Country, upon which the Boundary Line is exactly  
marked, which I had the Honour of sending di-  
rected to the Gov. of Hillsborough in August last.  
I was not furnished with a copy of the Survey  
(p 502) of the Line between the Cherokees / and Virginia  
til After my return to this Province, which  
circumstances together with the impossibility  
of finding a tollerably exact Map of the In-  
terior parts of this Country has hitherto retard-  
ed that Service: but the Line shall imme-  
diately be laid down upon the best Map that I



can find, and sent to your Lordship as soon  
a possible.

I have the honour of being with the  
greatest Respect

My Lord.

Your Lordship's

most obedient and

most humble servant

John Stuart

The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>

The Earl of Dartmouth &c &c

Endorsed Charles Town Es: Carolina / 4<sup>th</sup> January  
1773 / Mr Stuart / (N<sup>o</sup> 2) / R: 15 February / Ent<sup>d</sup>.



Chickasaw Nation 3 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1772 <sup>(p 513)</sup>

Sir

I Received your Letter of 30 June, with two Copies of Letters from the Illinois, but it was five days after my Arrival from the Flatts (Chactaws) to this Nation when Paya Mattonha was not at Home or any of the Headmen except the Red King, & Roquery, who both behaved well on that Occasion and Disapproved much of the Terrapin Leader's Behaviour, as also the Whole Nation except some of his own family. His Brother the Buffalo Killer came to see me the Other Day and when I mentioned the Terrapin Leader to him, he said that he was like a Mad Boy, and that he Hoped he never would Return any more. Mr Alexander Mc Intosh was mistaken in telling you that Cleary was gone to the Creek; 'Tis true he Staid but four nights at home, he with four more set out for the Cherokees and on his way was met by a party of that Nation on the other Side of the Tomba River, who were coming to Visit the Chickasaws, he had a Long Talk with them & told them, it was now all with them, that he had Killed Three White Men, at the Illinois and by that Time all the White Men in his Nation were Killed,



that he had a Long Talk for Ounconnastotah  
from the Shawnee, upon which he shewed them  
a Belt of Whampum which he told them he got  
from some of that Nation at the Illinois, and that  
a number of them are to visit his Nation this Win-  
ter or early in the Spring with long Belts & great  
Talks from all the Northward Nations. it is cer-  
tain that some of the Northward Nations are daily  
(P. 52) expected here, for yesterday / Pija Mottaha told me,  
that by two Arkansas who arrived here a few  
days ago in company with Three Chickesaws told  
him that they were lately at the Illinois, and was  
there desired to acquaint him, that the Northward  
Indians were coming to make a Peace with them  
& from hence to the Creeks & Cherokees and at same  
time said he believed the Cherokees would soon  
be at War, with, the White People that they had al-  
ready begun by killing several White men on Hol-  
stone River. and I am well Informed that the  
Creeks, Cherokees & Chickesaws are to meet this Win-  
ter on the Other side of the Tonica River. Your  
Talks had a good Effect on the Cherokee Leader,  
he has behaved very well since he came Home,  
he is now again gone under Pretence of Hunting  
with all the Towns People, he lives in, over the  
Cherokee River, & no doubt will be at that Meeting.



what their consultations are or what they will agree upon God knows, but 'tis prudent to Watch these Motions, it was a common Talk amongst those People a few days ago that the Cherokees were to surprise Pensacola and now they have it that England France & Spain are at War, and all the Red People are to be at Peace. I have asked Paya Mattaha how that news came or how they had it, he said he did not know, but he believed they heard it from the Quapaws who are continually going back & forward from their Own Land to the Illinois and the Number of Cherokees daily coming here might have told them of it, as there is no Opportunity either to Carolina or Georgia from here, I begg you will forward a copy of this to the Superintendant.

The Quapaws who arrived lately here / from the Illinois have informed those People <sup>(p. 53)</sup> that there was but One White man Killed & that a Cherokee fellow called Bornekeca is yet in Prison which I am sorry to hear for should he make his Escape and Return to this Nation it must be productive of bad Consequences and had they made away with him at that time it would have been all forgot now. Since I wrote the Above I am



Informed that the Terrapin Loader is returned.

I am

Sir

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant

(signed) John M. Intosh

[A 647] Endorsed copy of a Letter from / John M. Intosh Esq. /  
Commissary in the Chickasaw Nation / to / Charles  
Stuart Esq. / 3 Septem<sup>r</sup> 1772 / In Mr. Stuart's (N<sup>o</sup> 2)  
of / 11 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1773. / (1)



Abstract of a Letter from M<sup>r</sup>. David Taitt <sup>[p. 55]</sup>  
 dated Pallaschicola 21 September 1772.

I arrived here on the 9<sup>th</sup> Instant being obliged to pass by the Schichaws, where I intended to stay, untill I could have a Meeting of the Town Councils to deliver your Letter to them, but I found that Town too Dangerous to stay long in, the People having got all drunk & were likely to continue so for some considerable Time, a Josiah Barrington a Trader from the Matamaha, having Supplied the Schichaw & Brussitaw Towns with Eighty Keggs of Rum (according to his Own Confession) a few days before my Arrival; the Indians say One Hundred Keggs without any Kind of Goods & was buying up every Stolen Horse that the Indians would carry to him, he says, that he has a Licence from the Governor of Georgia but could not Show it; I Stopped him from selling Rum since my Arrival by which means I at last got the Indians Sober, & had a Meeting with them on the 19<sup>th</sup> Instant they offered the Land for the use they mention & wanted to sign & have done with it at Once & seemed very Angry when I declined doing it and asked If I undervalued their Offer, untill I made them



sensible that it was with you, that they must settle that Matter, in presence of some of the Cherokee, which they say is what they want to do, as they are certain that the Cherokee will not dare to claim any part of what they now intend to give, that even the Lands between the forks of Savannah River is theirs but they give it <sup>(1766)</sup> to the Cherokee to pay their Debts; They by no means will give the Lands on Oconee, as they say that it is the Only Hunting Ground which they have left, since their War with the Choctaws, both the Upper Creeks & they hunt about that River & they complain very much of the Virginia People hunting there and destroying their deer contrary to the Agreements made when they settled the Georgia Boundary. The Indians seem very desirous of having this Matter finally settled with Respect to the Land as they are afraid of their people drawing back.

Some days before my Arrival in the Nation Forrest the Interpreter held a Meeting of the Lower Creeks at the Butcher's, when he demanded Land (for Golphins Indian Wench & her children) on this side of Ogeechee, they granted the Land & signed a deed which Mr. Golphin sent up for that purpose. It was sent off before I arrived so that I do not know the contents. Forrest likewise asked for



the Traders & carried up a Deed for the Indians to sign but in this he had no success for they absolutely Refused him. Forrest has declined serving as Interpreter any longer & I have this morning Sent for a Samuel Thomas a Trader in the Louisitaws to see if he will Act for the Lower Creeks as it appears necessary that one should be always there I sent for Lornal to Interpret your Talk to the Lower Creeks but they chose Forrest to Interpret it. You will see by the Inclosed paragraph of a Letter from Mr. Golphin to One of his Traders the necessity of an Interpreter unconnected with that House.

Endorsed Abstract of a Letter from / David Laitt<sup>[p. 58]</sup>  
Esq<sup>r</sup> / 21 Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1772 / In Mr<sup>r</sup> Sturants (N<sup>o</sup> 2) of /  
11 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1773 / (2)



Little Tallassies 31 October 1772. <sup>(289)</sup>

Sir

I received your Letter last night from Charlestown dated 16 September. I wrote fully to you from Tallachicola by Express and likewise from this the 20 Instant by one of Mr. McKays people. I have since Spoke with Omistanguis, second man, & Fighter, & have no Hopes of Succeeding for West Florida as the Upper Creeks are entirely against giving Lands on any Account but I believe will still agree to anything the Lower does in respect of the Lands for their Traders. Altho the Mortar and Handsome Fellow have sent the White Lieutenant to the Cowetas to stop them from going to meet you in case that you should think proper to send for them. I have desired Samuel Thomas the Interpreter to acquaint you from the Lower Creeks with the Result of the Lieutenants Embassy thither or anything Material that may happen before he leaves the Nation. I cannot find that there have been any Spanish Talks as yet the Spring is the Season for them, when the Indians Return from Hunting. There is to be a Talk in from the Shawnee in the Spring which I shall attend to. The Creeks are bent on a Peace with the Choctaws, they are taking every Step to



Bring them to it, some are now going to War,  
others going to Hunt for some time & then going  
to War, thinking to catch the Flatts at their  
Hunts unprepared. I could wish them hatched  
in their own Trap neither the Mortar nor Hand.  
some fellow have come near me as yet, the other  
Headmen seem peaceably Inclined, but I much  
[p.60] doubt those Two & the White / Lieutenant. The  
Governors of the Different Provinces will do well to  
provide for the Safety of the Inhabitants as soon  
and as Secret as possible, for one of these Headmen  
Told me that it was with them & us, as with a  
Young Man who had taken a Wife, who was very  
loving for some Time but soon got bloyed and  
wanted to throw her Off and that we should  
agree Better if Farther as under. Emistisiquo is  
better than represented to me by Lornal, and takes  
a good deal of Trouble to keep peace, he with a  
Large Party is going to Hunt about Scambra & then  
to War before they Return to their Towns.

I am / Sir

Your most Obedient / Humble servant

Signed. David Taitt

John Stuart Esq<sup>r</sup>

[p.62] Endorsed copy of a Letter from David Taitt Esq<sup>r</sup> / 31 October  
1772 / In Mr. Stuart's (N<sup>o</sup> 2.) of 14 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1773. / (3) / dr



(N. H.)

Whitehall 5<sup>th</sup> March 1773 <sup>(p63)</sup>

Mr Stuart:

Sir,

I have rec<sup>d</sup>. and laid before the King your Letters N<sup>o</sup>. 1 & 2.

It will be a great Pleasure to me to hear that your Endeavours to make the Indians sensible of His Majesty's Justice & Regard for them in the proposed Arrangements upon the Ohio has been attended with Success, and that they are disposed to consider the restrictive Clause in the intended Grant to Mr. Walpole and others as a full Testimony of the Kings Resolution to adhere to His Engagements with them and to prevent, as far as depends upon the Authority of the Crown, those Intrusions which have created the Illhumour & Discontent you complain of.

At the same time I am free to confess that I very much doubt whether that dangerous / Spirit of unlicensed Emigration <sup>(p64)</sup> into the Interior Parts of America can be effectually restrained by any Authority whatever; but seeing as I do the Danger to which the Frontiers of the ancient Colonies will be



exposed by such Infravasion of the Rights of the Savages, I will not fail to concur in any Measure, which, without prejudice to the Rights of the King's Subjects on the other hand may have the effect to prevent it, and I am willing to entertain a hope, that the Steps you have very properly taken to prosecute those Persons who have, in defiance of the King's Authority, seated themselves on Lands beyond the Boundary Line settled with the Indians, will have the good Effects you expect from them.

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From the whole tenor of Sir James Wright's correspondence whilst he was in England, I could not entertain a doubt that there would have been any Difficulty in prevailing with the Creeks to join in the cession of Lands to the Province of Georgia proposed by the Cherokeees, and therefore I was very much concerned to find by your Letter of the 14<sup>th</sup> of Janry that they had refused their consent to that cession.

In these circumstances I think it fortunate that the Indians did not accept the Invitation you sent them to a Congress at Augusta in November last, and that the time



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of Meeting is postponed to the Month of May, as long before that Period arrives you will, I hope, receive my Letter of the 9<sup>th</sup> December from Sir James Wright, to whose care I committed it, and from the Instructions contained in it, & my Letters to him upon that Subject, you will be fully informed of the King's Intentions respecting the proposed Session, and receive sufficient Directions for your conduct at the intended Congress.

Those Letters & the Report of the Lords of Trade on Sir James Wright's Memorial, a copy of which Sir James carried with him, will also inform you that it is the King's Intention that no part of the Expence of the Congress should be defrayed by the Public, or fall upon the Funds in your hands, but that the Traders, who are to be so great Gainers by the Session, should undertake to defray the whole Expence of the Congress in the first Instance, and in case the Session is made, that then they be reimbursed that Expence, together with their Debts, out of the Produce of the Sale of the Lands.

I am Y<sup>r</sup><sup>a</sup>:

Dartmouth.



[p. 68] Endorsed Draft to Mr. Stuart / Whitehall 3<sup>d</sup>  
March / 1773 / (N<sup>o</sup> 4.) / Ent<sup>d</sup>.



(N<sup>o</sup>. 3)

Charleston 8 January 1773. <sup>[Encl.]</sup>

My Lord

The inclosed Papers were sent to me, when I was in West Florida, by Mr. John Ward. Merchant in this place, as Mr. Wilkinson (the Person mentioned in Mr. Ward's Letter & to whom the Cherokees want to give up the Surplus Land mentioned & described in the Inclosed Plan containing 177,907 Acres. as payment of Debts due to him by said Indians;) embarks for England in order to Solicit His Majesty's Grant of said Lands. I thought it my Duty to Submit the Inclosed Papers, and as far as I can, explain these Land Transactions.

Some time in the Year 1768 the Cherokees laid out the Tract of Land marked on the within Plan to my Deputy Mr. Cameron for a Son which he had by an Indian Woman I think it is an Area of about 12 Miles Square. I was not properly informed of this Transaction untill the Month of October the Same Year when I met the Cherokees at Hard Labour in order to Ratify and confirm the Boundary Line dividing their Hunting Grounds from what they had ceded to His Majesty within this Province, when after the Treaty had been signed, Oconastota principal Chief arose & taking Mr. Cameron by the Hand addressed



me as contained in the within Abstract from the Minutes of said Congress, I declared my dissent to <sup>[27]</sup> the Proposal in the words contained in said Abstract, and I reprehended Mr. Cameron for entering into any Negotiation of such a Nature, so Incompatible with the Trust Reposed in him.

Some time the following Year Richard Pearis & Jacob Hite both from Virginia, went into the Cherokee Nation & Obtained Cessions of Large Parcels of Land, the former under a Pretence of his having a Son by an Indian Woman, the latter fraudulently by pretending to write Letters to the Governor of Virginia & me, by which means he got the Indians to sign a Deed of Cession. When I met the Cherokees at Lochaber in 1770, to settle the Virginian Line, I found great Fault with the Chiefs for having contrary to their Promise given away any Land without an Application by me I confronted them with Pearis when they denied their having signed any Paper but what they understood to have been a Letter to Lord Botetourt & me Relative to Trade. As none of the Abovementioned Parcels of Land have been accepted of by me, for His Majesty, or included within the Boundary Lines, then agreed on, I have not heard that Mr. Cameron has taken Possession of any Part of it. Pearis & Hite have not



only taken possession themselves, but have sold great Tracts to Emigrants from the Northern Colonies & have lately been treating for and marking out more Land which sets a bad precedent and causes great confusion. I thought it my Duty to take every Step to Remedy this evil & by advice of His Majesty's Attorney General of this Province, I have directed Prosecutions to be commenced against the said Pearis & Hite, the Issue of which I shall be carefull to communicate to your Lordship.<sup>Ch 713</sup>

At the same Congress in 1770 the Cherokee Chiefs declared their Inclinations to give to Mr Edward Wilkinson, or to cede to His Majesty a Parcell of Land by way of Satisfaction or Payment of their Debts due to Mr Wilkinson; but this Proposal appearing to me at that time to have been of a New Nature and unexpedient, I discountenanced it also; and here My Lord I must do Mr Wilkinson the Justice to say that he did not take any clandestine or underhand Steps to carry his Point, and it was not till the Month of December following, and after the Georgia Traders had solicited & Obtained from the Cherokees a Cession of a Large Tract in that Province by way of Payment of their Debts, that he had the above mentioned Lands Run out for him.



The cessions abovementioned in favor of Mr. Cameron's Son, Pearis, Hite & Mr. Wilkinson do not contain less than 6 or 700,000 Acres of very excellent Land but Approach so near the Cherokee Towns that I declined Accepting of them when I settled the Boundaries.

I must begg leave to Observe to Your Lordship that if His Majesty should be pleased to Order the Creeks & Cherokees to be treated with for the Lands in Georgia and if said Lands are to be Disposed of for Payment of the Debts due by the Indians to the Traders. Mr. Wilkinson will have a Right to his Proportion of the sum arising from the Sale of them in common with Other Traders.

I have the Honour of being with the utmost Respect

My Lord

Your Lordship's

Most Obedient and

Most Humble Servant

John Stuart

The R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Earl of Dartmouth &c / &c<sup>a</sup>

<sup>(1773)</sup> Endorsed Charles Town. S<sup>t</sup> Carolina / 8<sup>th</sup> January 1773. /

Mr. Stuart. / (N<sup>o</sup> 3) R / 18<sup>th</sup> March. / Ent<sup>d</sup>



Abstract from the Minutes of a Congress<sup>[1771]</sup>  
Held at Hard Labour in South Carolina  
1768. by John Stuart Esq<sup>r</sup>. Superintendant  
of Indian Affairs. \_\_\_\_\_

(Oct 15<sup>th</sup>)

"Oucconnastotah Great Leader of the Cherokee Nation Speaks  
Father

I am now going to talk to you concerning  
Mr Cameron he has lived amongst us as a Beloved  
man, he has done us Justice & always told us the  
Truth, we all Regard & Love him & we hope he will  
not be taken away from us; when a good Man comes  
among us we are Sorry to Part with him. I there-  
fore hold him fast & Hope our Father will not  
call him away; for if he leaves the Nation the Trad-  
ers will abuse & Cheat us, & afterwards laugh at us,  
we Shall have nobody to See Justice done, He Re-  
dresses our Grievances and Keeps bad white men  
in order, when he goes to Virginia to compleat mark-  
ing the Boundary Line I shall Accompany him

A String of white Beads ~

My Father is here to Represent the Great  
King, and I speak in Behalf of all my People, our  
Brother Mr Cameron has got a Son by a Cherokee  
Woman, and we are desirous that he may Edu-  
cate the Boy like the white People, and cause him  
to be to Read & write, that he may Resemble both



Red & white Men I live amongst us when this  
Father is dead, we have for this Purpose given him  
a Large Piece of Land near the Line which we  
Hope will be Agreeable to our Father -

A String of White Beads

The Superintendants Answer

Mr. Cameron will continue to Act as my  
Deputy he will be frequently in your Nation and  
will hear your Complaints and you may be As-  
sured that I shall upon all Occasions use my ut-  
-most Endeavors to procure you Justice and Redress  
of your grievances, with which I desire you will al-  
(173) ways make me acquainted

A String of white Beads -

Brothers

What you say concerning Mr. Camerons Son  
by a Cherokee Woman, is a Matter which I am  
not at Liberty to Interfere, the Land you Proposed  
to give him is your Own, it lies without the Line  
now Ratified, he may Hold it of you as an In-  
-dian, but not as a White Man or one of His Ma-  
-jestys white Subjects, for none of His Majestys Sub-  
-jects are allowed to Hold or Settle any Lands,  
that have not been first ceded to His Majesty,  
by such a Solemn Treaty as has this day been  
concluded & afterwards granted by the Governor



of the Province in which they shall happen  
to lay.

A String of White Beads

Endorsed Abstract from The / Minutes of a Con. <sup>(p. 80)</sup>  
-gress held by / John Stuart Esq<sup>r</sup> in October 1768,  
In Mr Stuart's (V. 3) of / 8<sup>th</sup> January 1773. / (2.)



[Nov. 1770]

To

(181)

The honorable John Stuart Esq: his Majesty's  
Sole Agent & Superintendent of Indian Affairs  
for the Southern Department

The Memorial of Edw<sup>d</sup>. Wilkinson Trader,  
sheweth

That your Memorialist, has been offered a Body  
of Land lying from Saluda River to the Indian Coun-  
dary Lines of South & North Carolina: by the Cherokee  
Chief, Chieftains, and the unanimous consent and  
Desire of their Tribe, in Lieu of their Debts due to me:  
but as I was sensible, I could not accept of them of-  
fer, without his Majesty condescends to it: your  
Memorialist therefore requests the Favour of You,  
when You forward their Speech concerning their De-  
-sire: to make known to his Sovereign Majesty, that  
I shall lay an Account of their Debts before You.  
and I humbly intreat, that he will be graciously  
pleased to permit the Province of South Carolina  
to take the Land, paying me what is justly due,  
if they chuse so to do, or to suffer me to accept of  
it free of Taxes and Duties for Ten Years, and  
your Memorialist shall ever be

Your Honors

most obt<sup>d</sup> h<sup>u</sup>m<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

Edw<sup>d</sup>. Wilkinson



Father.

(p 25)

Whereas my People, are universally, and considerably indebted, to Edward Wilkinson Esq<sup>r</sup>. Trader of our Nation: which Debt we have not been able to pay, by Reason of our late Wars, with the Northern, and present, with the Western Tribes; as well as the Scarcity of Game in the Lower Settlements; I purpose with the Advice and Consent, of my Headmen and Others, to cede to him a Tract of Land in Liew of the Debt.

But on mentioning the Matter to Mr. Wilkinson, he told me that such a Thing could not be done, without the Kings Consent: I therefore at the Request of my Nation, desire You, earnestly to intreat his Majesty to permit us, so to do: and that he will graciously condescend, to confirm to said Wilkinson the Titles to the Land, which we intend for him. It is all that, which lies, between our boundary Line, and Saluda River, excepting what we have reserv'd for two of our Boys begotten by white Men.

This Land can be of no great Service to us, the Deer being mostly kill'd off it, and the Waters of Saluda River, will be a much better boundary Line, and more conspicuous to our Threats than the old One, that being only marked, by



chipping of Trees which Time will deface.

I have appointed the Little Carpenter, and  
the Narrapin, to attend, and direct a Surveyor to  
Or<sup>96</sup> mark out the Land agreeable to our Resolutions,  
and to send a Plat thereof to you.

Given under my Hand, with a Belt of  
white Wampum, to be sent with the above  
Talk to the Great King George, and Two  
Strings to yourself, at our Town of Keowee  
the seventh Day of Novemb<sup>r</sup>. 1770.

Ocmnostota <sup>his</sup>  
[  
Mark..

We hereby certify that the above Talk was  
given before us.

John Watts. . . } sworn interpreters appointed by the  
David M<sup>c</sup> Donald } Superintendent for the Cherokees.



Keowee Apr. 11<sup>th</sup> 1771. [1791]

Sir.

I beg Pardon for troubling You with the inclosed, which is relative to a Body of Land, the Cherokees have offered, in Lieu of their Debts due to me, and as their chiefs have made known to their young Fellows in general, that their Debts are paid, by giving up the Land, which they have already mark'd out; I may now from the Nature of Indians, never expect to get One Shilling, unless your Honor will be kind enough to represent this Matter to his Majesty, in as favourable a Light, as may be consistent with your Duty, which I humbly intreat, and it shall ever be acknowledg'd by

your Honor's

most obt.

humb<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

Edwd. Wilkinson

For

the Honble John Stuart Esq<sup>r</sup>



Apr. 12<sup>th</sup> 1771. Keowee. <sup>[p93]</sup>

Sir/

The Great Warrior Ocumnostota, desired me to send the inclosed Talk, which I should have done sooner, but I could not get a Plat of the Land which he and his People ordered to be marked out, before the first Day of this Month, and which he directed me to send to You, along with his Talk.

I am your Honors  
most obt and  
humbt Servt

David <sup>his</sup> F. McDonald  
mark.

To

The Honible John Stuart Esqr

Endorsed (to inclosed p. 81-93) In Mr. Stuart's (N<sup>o</sup> 3) of <sup>[p96]</sup>  
8<sup>th</sup> Jan'y 1773. / (3)



Charlestown S<sup>c</sup> Carolina June 4<sup>th</sup> 1771<sup>(1771)</sup>

Dear Sir

Inclosed I trouble you with, Edward Wilkinson Esq<sup>r</sup>. Letter & Memorial, and a talk to you, from the Cherokee Chief respecting a Body of Land, which the Indians have agreed to cede to said Wilkinson in Lieu of a large debt they are due to him and his Company, and which the Cherokees request you will intimate of his Majesty that he will graciously condescend to confirm to said Wilkinson the titles to the Land, a Plat of which you have inclosed As I understand you have already been informed with the Particulars of this affair before you left Carolina, I need not trouble you further therewith but shall only beg Leave to mention to you that the debt which the Indians are owing to Wilkinson & Co is so very large (and which they now look upon, as absolutely paid by the bedding of this land) that in case they should fail in obtaining a grant for it from his Majesty, ruin will be their fate, and Peter Leger & Co: who supplid them with Goods will be much hurted I therefore Request of you in the name of the parties who are likely to be so great



sufferers, that you will use your Interest in the  
affair, which will be always remembered, they  
have been unfortunate in not being able to get the  
Lands surveyed before you left Carolina, as I ap-  
prehend the sooner application is made to his Ma-  
jesty the better, the Papers now sent by the advice  
of Mr Ogilvie are only Copies the Originals wait your  
orders, and as I understand, your absence from Caro-  
lina will be for some time, I will be extremely  
Obliged to you to favour me with a few lines by  
first Opportunity, the Steps you would recommend,  
and if you think it necessary Mr Wilkinson will  
immediately proceed to West Florida to you, and from  
thence embark for England I am

Sir

Your most obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>:

John Ward

<sup>(1100)</sup> Addressed To / The Honourable John Stuart Esquire /  
His Majesty's Sole Agent & Superintendent / of Indian af-  
fairs for the Southern / Department / at / West Florida.

Endorsed In Mr. Stuart's (N. 3) of 8<sup>th</sup> January 1773 /

(H.) / dr



N: 4)

Charles Town 17<sup>th</sup> February 1775 <sup>(1775)</sup>

My Lord

I am to acknowledge the Honour of your Lordship's Separate Letter dated 9<sup>th</sup> December, with copy of a Report of the Lords of Trade to His Majesty relative to Sir James Wright's proposition for obtaining the cession of a Tract of Land upon Savannah & Broad Rivers, and the disposal thereof, in order to create a fund for the payment of the Debts due by said Nations of Indians to their Traders.

I shall, in Obedience to the orders contained in your Lordship's Letter, without loss of time, begin a Negotiation with the Creeks and Cherokees, in order to obtain from each Nation such a full cession of and Right to the Land for His Majesty, as may leave no room for future cavil or dispute with either Nation concerning the property in it.

Upon Sir James Wright's Arrival here, I had the honour of conferring with him upon the Steps to be taken immediately, and I have in consequence written to the Creek and Cherokee Nations, inviting such Chiefs as can give a Sanction to the proposed cession, to meet said Governour and me at Augusta in Georgia



on the 25<sup>th</sup> Day of May next, where the Chiefs of Both Nations will have an opportunity of conferring together and adjusting their respective claims to the Land without our interfering.

[p. 120]

I acquainted the Governor with the purport of the Message which I had received from the Chiefs of the Lower Creeks relative to this Business and the Steps which I took in Consequence, which I had the honour of submitting to your Lordship in my last letter: all which met with his Approbation, and he expressed much satisfaction at finding this important business in so good a Train.

I also consulted Sir James Wright respecting a fund for defraying the Expence that the proposed Registration must necessarily be attended with, and he gave it as his opinion that the Merchants and Traders do provide for it agreeable to an Estimate which I am to make out, to be repaid out of the first monies arising from the Sale of the Land.

I shall pay the strictest attention & obedience to every Command laid upon me in your Lordships Letter, and beg leave to assure your Lordship that my utmost zeal and application shall be exerted to bring such part of this important Business as is entrusted to me, to a happy



Conclusion, which will not disappoint the confidence which His Majesty is graciously pleased to repose in me

I have the honour of being with the utmost Respect

My Lord

Your Lordship's

Most obedient and

most humble servant

John Stuart

The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>

The Earl of Dartmouth &c &c &c

Endorsed Charles Town. S<sup>c</sup> Carolina / 17<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup> 1773 / <sup>[p.122]</sup>  
Mr. Stuart. / (N<sup>o</sup>. 4) / R<sup>y</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> April ~ / Ent<sup>d</sup>



N<sup>o</sup> 5)Charles Town 25<sup>th</sup> February 1773<sup>(N<sup>o</sup> 123)</sup>

My Lord

I am honoured with your Lordship's  
Despatch of 9<sup>th</sup> December N<sup>o</sup> 3 -

The Creeks are extremely jealous and  
tenacious of their Land, and they are not sin-  
gular in the strictest attention to our increas-  
ing Settlements and frequent Requisitions for an  
extension of Boundary which will appear to your  
Lordship from the inclosed copy of M<sup>r</sup>. Tait's last Letter.

The proposed meeting in May next will  
give me an Opportunity of renewing my endeavours  
to obtain an additional tract of Land on the Es-  
-cambia in West Florida, my having failed in  
the former attempt to accomplish it, I attribute  
to the interfering and Machinations of the Traders

I shall also have an Opportunity at Au-  
-gusta of conferring with the Cherokeees relative to  
the Murder committed by some of their people  
to the Westward; and if by representing to them  
how much it concerns themselves to prevent such  
Violences from / Principles of Justice as well as In-<sup>(N<sup>o</sup> 124)</sup>  
-terest, I can prevail upon them to give satis-  
-faction, it may have a good effect. I have writ-  
-ten to the Commander in Chief upon the  
Subject and shall pay the strictest Attention



to his Ideas.

I have now the honour of laying before your Lordship the course and bearings of the Boundary Line dividing the Lands reserved by the different Nations of Indians from those Ceded to His Majesty within the different Provinces in this District laid down upon Mitchell's Map. I have been as exact as possible with respect to the courses but could not with respect to the Distances especially where the Line runs from one Natural Boundary to another in such circumstances I was obliged to conform to the Map which is often very erroneous, but I have accompanied the Map with a plan of the Line according to the Reports of the different Surveyors in which the true courses and Distances are accurately laid down.

I beg leave to observe to your Lordship that the Line behind Virginia from Holsten's River to the Ohio as Surveyed and laid down, differs from what was agreed upon by Treaty in October 1770, which was entirely owing to the Indians themselves, who chose to Avail themselves of a natural Boundary in the course of Louisa River rather than undergo <sup>(A 125)</sup> the fatigue / of marking that agreed upon from Holsten's River to the confluence of the great Ken-  
shaway with the Ohio. Another reason also operated



with them vizt the Claims of the Western Tribes  
to the Tract lying between Louisa River and the  
Kenhaway as their hunting Ground, upon which  
Subject they remained Silent untill the Line came  
to be marked.

What Col<sup>d</sup> Donaldson the Virginian Sur-  
veyor calls Louisa River in his Report, and  
which forms the present Boundary, is in Mitchells  
Map called Catawba or Bullawa River by which  
Map Louisa River is made to fall into the  
Kenhaway.

I have marked upon the same Map the  
boundary Lines of the New Government on the Ohio  
as specified in the Order of Council with a copy  
of which your Lordship honoured me all which  
I hope will prove agreeable to your Lordship

I have the honour of being with the  
utmost Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships most obedient  
and most humble Servant

John Stuart

The Right hon<sup>ble</sup>

The Earl of Dartmouth &c &c

Endorsed Charles Town S<sup>c</sup> Carolina / 25<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1773 / <sup>(p. 16)</sup>

Mr Stuart / (N<sup>o</sup> 5) / R<sup>y</sup> 14 April / Ent<sup>d</sup>



Little Tallassies 22 November 1772 <sup>(p. 127)</sup>

Sir

There are the same Talks here in respect to the Northward Indians coming to make Peace with this & the Chickesaw Cherokee & Chactaw Nations in the Spring. The Handsome Fellow and another Oakfushee Indian, commonly called Wills Friend were in the Chickesaw Nation in Sum. mer, the Latter informs me that he Saw a Cherokee Leader with a Party that had killed five white People, they had the Scalps and said they took them to be French, but he says that they had killed Nine before that. There are no Head men as yet gone from this Nation to meet the Cherokees: excepting the Handsome fellow & Stak. lites. The Mortar is gone over the Coosa River to War. The Fighter and Emistisquis are gone to wards Pensacola to Hunt and afterwards to War against the Chactaws, there are some Cowetas and most of the Tallipouses & Savannahs are gone down towards Pensacola & Tensa to Hunt, some of the Coolamies have come in lately from thence, they killed some cattle & Stole Horses & brought in with them this is what cannot be prevented while the White People about Pensacola are allowed to Sell the Indians as much Rum.



The Mad Dog told me that he was present when the Mortar sent the Peace Talk to the Chickasaws in Summer he says there was no Hatchett sent with the Talk nor any Belt on. by a String of Whampum the Savannahs brought from the Northward Nations; This String I saw last Spring at the Oakchoys, there was five white Beads on One End, & I think three on <sup>(p. 125)</sup> the other, but none could, or would tell me the meaning of them, The Mad Dog says that it was to Try to make peace with all Nations of Indians & was to be sent to the Choctaws to Try to make peace with them they are to send it three times from the Northward to the Choctaws & if they refuse to make peace the fourth Time, then all Nations are to join & beat them off. There are a good many Talks expected from the Northward Nations in the Spring, all which this Nation say is occasioned by the White People Encroaching on their Lands there, as well as here. The Gun Merchant informs me that the Headmen Talked very Rash & cross about Lands last Meeting at Oakchoys before I delivered your Letters to them. He says if there are any Meetings among them in the Spring he will send to me & acquaint me with their consultations but I think the



Provinces cannot be too carefull of their Own safety for if the Headmen do all agree amongst themselves, they certainly break with us, our only security at present is the different Parties subsisting here.

Governor Chester has sent me a Saddle & Bridle & 2 Keggs Rum for Nicos Atki of the Lower Cufallies for his trouble in carrying the Slave there, he has likewise sent me, some goods in Return for some that I paid to two Lower Creeks for three Horses that One Hubbard Stole from them. If I had not paid them they were going with Twenty men to take Satisfaction on the Settlers at Pensacola. I sent down John Adam Tapley to Pensacola with the Evidence against him for digging up the Bodies of the Cowata Indians & likewise for several Felonies, but the Governor has thought proper Not to Examine either Tapley or the Evidences for what / Reason I do not know. This is a <sup>(p. 29)</sup> bad Precedent for several others who have been charged with felonious Practices and even Ordered to them; But this Step of Governor Chester has prevented me from sending any more to him. I shall be glad to have your Orders what to do with such White men, & to know who is to bear the <sup>(2. 1. 1.)</sup> Bear the expences



of evidences going to prosecute, The Headmen  
want these people taken from amongst them.

I am

Sir

Your most Obedient

Hble Servant

David Taitt.

<sup>(p. 130)</sup> Endorsed copy of a Letter from / David Taitt Esq<sup>r</sup>. / to /  
John Stuart Esq<sup>r</sup> Superintend<sup>t</sup> &c. / 22<sup>d</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1772. / 5 /  
In Mr. Stuart's (N<sup>o</sup> 5) of / 25<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup> 1773.



(N. 6.)

Whitehall 5<sup>th</sup> May 1773. <sup>(1791)</sup>

Mr Stuart

Sir

I have received your dispatches, N. 4. 5.  
6, & 7. and have laid them before the King

I have the fullest confidence in your  
zeal for the public Service and have no doubt  
that the Instructions contained in my Let-  
ter of the 9<sup>th</sup> of December will be faithful-  
ly executed.

The Map of North America with the  
Indian Boundary Line marked upon it and  
the separate plan of that Line inclosed in  
your Letter N. 5 will / be of very great Use, <sup>(1794)</sup>  
and I am happy to find that the Lords  
in finally fixing the Line on the side of  
the intended new Government upon the Ohio,  
have chosen a natural boundary which will  
prevent future disputes and give a greater  
Scope to those Settlements which are the Ob-  
ject of the Measures His Majesty has adopted.

The King very much approves the  
Step you took to defeat Mr Drayton's in-  
tended Views; The Proposal made by that  
Gentleman to the Council of South Caro- <sup>(1793)</sup>  
lina was highly irregular and improper,



and the Council have given a solid testi-  
mony of their respect for and Duty to The  
King in unanimously rejecting it.

I am sensible of the justice of your  
remarks upon the conduct of Mr. Thomas  
but I cannot help still feeling for his mis-  
fortunes and it would give me great plea-  
sure if he could be brought to such a  
sense of his Error and / Misbehaviour to-  
wards you as to entitle him to your pro-  
tection on any future Occasion.

I am &c.

Dartmouth

(N<sup>o</sup> 196) Endorsed Dnat: to Mr. Stuart / 5<sup>th</sup> May 1775. / (N<sup>o</sup> 6)  
/ Ent<sup>d</sup>.



N<sup>o</sup> 6/.Charles Town 26 February 1773. <sup>(p. 131)</sup>

My Lord

The official Letter of which I herewith submit a copy to your Lordship was occasioned by a Motion made in the Council of this Province, "That the fifteen Miles square tract of Land, reserved for the use of the Catawba Indians, should be leased to William Henry Drayton Esqr (by whom the Motion was made) in consideration of his paying annually to each Catawba man capable of bearing Arms one Guinea, which would amount to about £80 Sterg. p annum. Altho the Council had gone through a great Deal of Business before the Motion was made, yet they immediately took it into consideration, and altho the impropriety of determining precipitately upon a Motion of such apparent consequence, was urged, yet they declared in favour of it, provided the Catawba Indians would agree to the Measure, and that it should appear to be in no respect contrary to His Majesty's Instructions. The Clerk of the Council was directed to write to the Catawba chiefs upon the Subject, and Mr Drayton was taking steps to accomplish his views, I therefore considered it as incumbent upon me to declare my dissent as superintendent, as stated in the above mentioned Letter, in consequence



quence whereof Mr Drayton's Motion was reconsidered and unanimously rejected.

Mr Drayton's principal Object in View was his own Interest, the whole Tract consists of about 140,000 Acres of very fine rich Land, and could have been let out by him in small parcels greatly to his own emolument. Altho the Clerk of the Council wrote to the Indian Chiefs, and Mr Drayton in Person carried the Letter, yet they did not clearly understand the proposal, and sent a deputation to me for an Explanation of it. and as I acquainted them that Mr Drayton's proposal had been rejected by the Governor and Council who determined to protect them in possession of their Land as stipulated by the Treaty of Augusta in 1763, they returned perfectly well satisfied.

I have the Honour of being with the utmost Respect

[A 133]

My Lord / Your Lordships  
Most obedient and  
most humble Servant  
John Stuart

The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>

The Earl of Dartmouth

Principal Secretary of State &c &c

[A 133]

Endorsed Charles Town. S. Carolina / 26<sup>th</sup> Feb. / 1773. / Mr Stuart. / (N<sup>o</sup> 6) / R / 14<sup>th</sup> April / Ent<sup>d</sup>



Charlestown 27 December 1772 <sup>(p. 155)</sup>

My Lord

Upon considering Mr. Drayton's motion in Council "That the fifteen Miles Square of Land reserved by the Treaty of Augusta in 1763 for the use of the Catawba Nation of Indians should be leased to him for a certain Term of Years, in consideration of his Paying to each Man in the said Nation the Sum of Seven Pounds Seven Shillings Currency of America."

I think myself obliged in Duty as His Majesty's Agent for & Superintendant of Indian Affairs to Oppose the Measure, for the following Reasons which I now Officially State to your Excellency and His Majesty's Honorable Council.

1<sup>st</sup> The Land now Occupied by the Catawba Indians being a parcel of Fifteen Miles Square, was, as well as a very considerable extent of Country besides possessed by them when the Subjects of England first Settled in this Part of the World; At the Congress held at Augusta in 1763, by the Governors of Virginia & North Carolina & Georgia and the Superintendant of Indian Affairs in the Southern District. The said Parcel of Land of Fifteen Miles Square, being judged by the Remains of the said Once numerous & Powerfull Nation



then present to be sufficient for their Support & Maintenance, as by War & other calamities they were reduced to a very Inconsiderable Number & in Consideration of their Having voluntarily relinquished their claims to a very extensive Territory as also of their Having been always faithfully & cordially Attached to the British Interest, was in the most Solemn Manner reserved for their use by Treaty to the Observation of which the said Governors and Superintendent bound themselves & their Successors

2<sup>nd</sup> The Catawbas never have by any Treaty or Public Act ceded the Land so Reserved to them by said Treaty of Augusta in 1763. to His Majesty, and such a Cession cannot be Negotiated for or accepted of, for & on Behalf of His Majesty, by any other Person, than His Agent for & Superintendent of Indian Affairs without a Manifest Violation of His Majestys Orders signified by The Earl of Hillsborough, then Principal Secretary of State in His Circular Letter for the Observation of the Arrangements contained in & proposed by the Report of the Lords Commissioners of Trade & Plantations of 15 April 1768.

3<sup>d</sup> Your Excellency & the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Council, cannot in my humble Opinion with any Propriety or Shadow of Right grant or Lease the Whole or any Part of the Catawba Lands for any purpose



or upon any Pretence whatsoever untill they shall have been first led by said Indians to the Superintendant for His Majesty, without a Violation of every Order & Instruction Relative to Indian Lands

" I begg leave to Represent to your Excellency and the Honourable Council that my having been present as a councillor when this Business was Tabled (but in my Apprehension too precipitately determined upon) cannot give the least sanction to any acquiescence consent or Approbation which may be Obtained from the Catawbas in consequence of the Letter to them by the clerk of the Council, for the conducting such Business does not belong to your Excellency & the Honourable Council, but to me as Superintendant who ought (for the Sake of Regularity at least) to have been applied to Officially by your Excellency & Honours upon the Occasion for in Negotiating for & accepting of such cession, your Excellency & the Council have Only a Negative.

And Lastly the Measure moved for appears to me to be of too great weight and Moment with respect to the Precedent as well as the light it may be Viewed in by Other Indian Tribes to have been determined upon without very Mature Deliberation, & cannot now take Place according to the Qualified



Opinion of Council for the Reasons above Specified.

Altho the Above Reasons Resulted from mature consideration, yet I thought it incumbent upon me to take the Advice of His Majesty's Attorney General with respect to the Justice & Expediency of the Measure proposed by Mr Drayton's motion, and His Opinion is that the Proposed Sease cannot take place consistently with the Above mentioned & His Majesty's Instructions

I have the Honor of being very Respectfully

My Lord

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient &

Most Hble Servant

John Stuart

(p. 138)  
Endorsed Copy of a Letter from / John Stuart Esq. /  
to / His Excellency Lord Charles / Grenville Montagu  
Gov<sup>r</sup> of S<sup>c</sup> Carolina in Council / 27 December 1772 / 6 /  
In Mr Stuart's (N<sup>o</sup> 6) of / 26 Feb<sup>y</sup> 1773



(Private)

Mobile, 15 November 1772 <sup>(1771)</sup>

Sir

I have just time to acquaint you that I arrived here late last Night from New Orleans after a tedious & disagreeable Voyage of 15 days, and finding that the Packett arrived at Pensacola the 10<sup>th</sup>. I fear this will not reach that Place before She leaves it. I will therefore only at present inform you that I found Indian Matters in general upon the Mississippi, in a very quiet & friendly Situation and disposition they were mostly out Hunting, but I saw & had some Talks with the Headmen and Chiefs of the Tonicas Pasagoulas, and Alibamons, copies of which I shall send you by the first Opportunity, Altho they are no more than Professions of Friendship & a desire to live in Peace and Amity with all white People, whether English, French or Spaniards which indeed is political in them also very Natural as they are Situated & with common Prudence I am blest, they might be made usefull, by Hunting & prevented from doing mischief which in my Opinion is all that is to be required of most of the trifling Tribes thereabouts, whose numbers I will send you agreeable to the Best



information of Several, that I could collect, and  
as a Proof of their Peacefull Disposition I had not  
one Complaint worth taking Notice of from any  
Inhabitant while I was there & Indeed the great-  
est Reason to Apprehend their doing any Mischief  
(172) to the / Inhabitants, will proceed from those very  
Inhabitants themselves who are all without excep-  
tion Indian Traders & no Doubt will each con-  
sult his Own Interest, & will take such Methods  
as are most easy to himself to answer his End, with-  
out always having the Publick Safety or Tran-  
quillity in View

With respect to their being on this or that  
side of the River, I am certain as well from my  
own Remarks as from the Accounts of the Inhabi-  
tants themselves, is a Matter of very little consequence  
as to their Trade, as that Entirely depends upon the  
Method of dealing with them for they will always  
go to the Best & Cheapest Market and as to most  
of them having Moved from this Side to the Other,  
whatever may be Alledged against French or Spaniards  
Yet the Real & true Cause is the fear of the Creeks  
who visit those Parts in Quest of the Chactaws for  
\* the Alibamons & Pascagaulas assured me, that, that  
was their Only Reason and that as soon as a Peace  
should take place, they would return to where they



formerly lived, and should the Toncas move to the Other side it will be also on that Account, and it is but very natural for them to court the Friendship of the Spaniards and to be on good Terms with a people to whose Land they may be obliged to move, and whose Protection self-preservation may Oblige them to Seek.

I am far from thinking that the Spanish Governor would ever use any unjustifiable / means, or indeed any at all to Induce<sup>(N<sup>o</sup> 17<sup>th</sup>)</sup> them to leave our Side, for I verily believe he would wish to have as few as possible to Trou-ble Him and the Inhabitants of our Side give the best of Characters to the different Spanish Officers commanding at Moanshack & Point Coupée, so I will leave You to judge, what Reasons Mr Thomas may have had for all the noise he has Occasioned & was it not that You have If I recollect well mentioned to the C. of H. — that you thought such an Appoint-ment as his was necessary, I would Venture to Answer that by my Visiting that Place Once in the Year or two Years, you should not have One tenth Part of the Trouble You have had and that the Service should be equally well Carried On and at a much less Expence, however



this is Private Opinion, and of which you ought to be judge.

Inclosed you have copy of a Letter from Mr John Mc Intosh which contains all the news I have from that Quarter, also one from Cornell, the Chactaws are very peaceable, they never Visit the Spaniards, and Mr Tournemet the Interpreter informs me that Mingo Goupa who never would be reconciled to us, has now changed his mind and desires to become our Friend I shall use him well. The Indian is not yet Killed for the Murder of the Whiteman. I shall be very Attentive to the Intelligence contained in <sup>(N<sup>o</sup> 17<sup>th</sup>)</sup> John Mc Intosh's Letter, it has been communicated to the Governor, and I shall let the General know it immediately. I have not received any Letters from you by either of the Packetts as yet but I Hope you are well

I am / Sir

Your most Obedt Hble / Servant  
(signed) Chas<sup>t</sup> Stuart

P. S. Inclose you copy of a Letter from your Deputy John Thomas Esq<sup>r</sup> which I only Received since my Return. I think it is my duty to furnish you with such Copies.

Endorsed copy a Letter from / Charles Stuart Esq<sup>r</sup> / to /  
John Stuart Esq<sup>r</sup> / Superintendant / 15 Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1772 / 7 /  
In Mr Stuart's (N<sup>o</sup> 7) of / 27 Feb<sup>r</sup>. 1773. / (8)



N 8 )

Charles Town 8<sup>th</sup> April 1773. <sup>(1773)</sup>

My Lord

Since the last Letter which I had the honour of writing to your Lordship, nothing of moment has occurred in my Department

I now have the honour of submitting to your Lordship Mr. Charles Stuart's Letter of 2<sup>d</sup> Decem-  
ber, which covered his conferences with the small Tribes on the Mississippi and a List of the Situations, Numbers, and state of said small Nations, from which their Motives for removing to the western side of the River will appear to your Lordship.

I have taken the necessary steps for convening the Chiefs of the Cherokee & Creek Nations, whom I propose meeting the 25<sup>th</sup> of next month with Sir James Wright at Augusta in Georgia, to Negotiate for a Cession of Lands on Savannah & Broad Rivers, as pointed out in your Lordship's Orders & the Report of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations. and I have furnished Sir James Wright with an Estimate of Presents and provisions for the proposed meeting. I have the honour of being with the utmost Respect

My Lord / Your Lordship's most Obedient  
and most humble Servant

John Stuart

The Right hon<sup>ble</sup>

The Earl of Dartmouth



(P200) Endorsed Charles Town, S<sup>c</sup>. Carolina / 8<sup>th</sup> April 1773. /  
Mr Stuart. / (N<sup>o</sup> 8) / By 31<sup>st</sup> May / cont<sup>d</sup>.



[to John Stuart]

Mobile 2 December 1772 <sup>[1772]</sup>

Sir

In my last I had just time enough to Inform you of my Return from the Mississippi, where I had been in consequence of your Orders, I make no doubt but you will think my stay there longer than was necessary, but when I inform you that I was confined at New Orleans a fortnight upon my first arrival by Sickness & detained ten days upon my Return from Manshague for a passage and that I was a fortnight upon my Passage owing to contrary winds & bad Weather. I flatter myself you will not think I made any unnecessary delay.

Upon my leaving Orleans I proceeded to Manshack where I landed the few presents I carried with me to Avoid Importunity as I proceeded up the River, Here I was Visited by Some of the Alibamons who live about a League Above the Stenville on our Side, their Chief is a Brother of Tipoijs, they may be about 35 or 40 Gunmen at most.

I then proceeded to Point Coupee where I saw the Principal Chiefs of the Tonicas, this Tribe which may consist pretty nearly of the same number with the Alibamons I found to be the Only Indians at present residing on our Side of the River,



I was told that some of the Bilories & Paragau-  
las continue to plant corn on our side but their  
Villages are on the other.

As I was determined as far as prudence  
would permit to avoid giving the least Umbrage  
to the Spaniards, altho I found not the smallest  
jealousy in them by Interfering with any In-  
<sup>(n 202)</sup>diens who by their Situation they might look  
upon as belonging to them I therefore Only at this  
Place invited the Tonicas to meet me at Moan-  
shaque nor did I at Point Coupee see any Others  
and to prevent these from Bringing others with  
them I gave them to understand that I was  
only home on my Own private Affairs, this had  
the desired Effect so far as to prevent other Head-  
men who came notwithstanding from bringing  
large Retinues with them. I staid here three  
Days & had Only one Interview with the Tonica  
Chief who is a very good Sensible Old Man;  
but you will be better able to judge of their Dis-  
position in General from their Several Talks than  
from any description I can give. I have sent them  
to you as I received them you will see by them  
the Real Cause of their Crossing the Mississippi  
& leaving our Side, which they would not do if  
they could remain with Safety for besides the



Local Attachment Indians are known to have for their Mother Ground (native Lands) the Best Hunting Grounds are on this side & it is as Natural for an Indian to look for good Hunting grounds as it is for a Merchant to look for a good Market or a Courtier for a high Post, and as I could not discover by the Indians themselves or by any Other Means that they had been enticed by the Spaniards to move to the West Side of the River. I am the more led to believe the Reason they assign to be the True One, Indeed I am convinced they had no other, particularly when I consider that they live by Hunting and that they can sell their Skins much better to the English, than to the Spaniards, who are in general obliged to Buy all their goods from the English Traders, and then have their Own profit, and I was very well Informed by the Several / Traders residing there of ours, that<sup>[p 203]</sup> it was very Immaterial to them with Respect to the Trade which side of the River the Indians lived On.

Now Sir after what I have said and as from all the Information I could receive, as well as from all the Observations I was capable of making, I cannot conceive any Reasons the



Spaniards could have to draw those Tribes to their Side of the River, I own myself at a Loss to know what could be any Ones Reason for thinking so.

The Spaniards were never known to be favourites of the Indians in these Countries, but it must be Alledged that the French are Employed to Reconcile them some Officers whom necessity has obliged to enter into the Spanish Service, may have honour enough not to Betray their Trust but if the Natural & avowed Aversion which the French in general have for the Spaniards in those Parts is considered it will scarce be supposed for less affirmed, that they would give the Indians any favourable Impressions of them; the same Reasons do not subsist here with the Spaniards to cultivate the friendship of the Indians as with those of the Havannah and the Florida Indians, these are counted for their Sum-mer whereas the Others are Rather an Obstruction to the Settlement of their Colony than of any real Service, Nor do I believe they could be prevailed upon in case of a War to take up the Hatchett for them, they are too sensible of their own Insignificance, and that if they offered to oppose us they have now the whole Choctaw Nation to Oppose as well as the Chickasaws, who have found out the way to their settlements, besides the Creeks



for whom they are now frightened out of their senses, and these latter are now looked upon by the Spaniards and French too as entirely devoted to our Interest so that I cannot conceive any danger we had to apprehend from them. Indeed they are not a Warlike people now. And I am of Opinion that if any disturbance happens between them & the Settlers there, it will be found much oftner owing to the Settler than to the Indian. I herewith Inclose you a copy of a Letter to me from the Commandant at Point Coupee, and as I have the greatest Esteem for this Gentleman's Character, whose name I never heard mentioned but with Respect as also for that of the Spanish Governor, and from my personal acquaintance with Mr Descondreux a Capt & Commandant at Manshaque. I am convinced that this Letter contains their real Sentiments with respect to these little Tribes, too little in my Opinion to be Thought so much of.

I shall Include the Articles of Presents Issued upon this Occasion in my next annual Return which with other unavoidable Expenses I endeavoured to Limit as much as possible & I hope the Whole will merit your



Approbation.

I am

sir

Your most O<sup>b</sup>t<sup>d</sup> Servant

(signed) Ch: Stuart

P. S. Lt. Governor Burnfords Certificate herewith  
Inclosed will show the house of the Indians  
leaving this side of the Mississippi. The Invi-  
tation to Orleans was of the Indians Own seek-  
ing as they were glad to get Shelter from the  
Creeks at any Rate.

Endorsed In Mr Stuart's (N<sup>o</sup> 8) / of 8<sup>th</sup> April 1775-/(1)



At The Village of Pascagoula 29. April 1771 <sup>(p. 205)</sup>

Being on my Voyage to Manshipack I met the Chief of the said Party with Stanackliamela the Chief of the Mobillians & Elitaska Chief of the Choctaws who on my arrival gave me a friendly Talk and are much Inclined to Remain with their Old Friends & Brothers the English but on Account of the War with the Greeks were about Removing to the River Mississippi. The Chief of the Manshipack Party had been Invited to Orleans, as it had been Imagined to Remove them to some other Part I have therefore thought proper to desire them to remain on their Lands & that I will on my Return to Pascagoula recommend them to the Particular Care of the Superintendant The Honourable John Stuart Esq: or any of his Commissarys who may be Settled on the River Mississippi in future for his Majesty's Protection and this is to Serve as a Recommendation to any of his Majesty's Subjects whatsoever.

Given under my Hand,  
The Day abovementioned  
(signed) Elias Durnford  
Lt Governor of His Brittannick  
Majestys Province of West Florida

a True Copy }  
J. L. Stuart }



(N. 206)  
Endorsed Lt Governor Burnfords / certificate to the /  
Pascagaula chief / 1771. / In Mr. Stuarth (N. 8) of / 8<sup>th</sup>  
April 1773 - / (2)



(121)

List of the Several Tribes, Inhabiting the Banks of  
the Mississippi between New Orleans & Riviere Rouge  
with their Number of Gunmen, and Places of Residence.

1. The Houmas consisting of between 30 & 40 are Situated upon the Island of Orleans about 2.5 Leagues above the Town.
2. The Tensas, Pacannas & Mobilians, do not exceed 30, they live together, about a League below Manchack on the Spanish side, on a creek called Plaque, mines, upon which creek but farther down live the Chittamachas, Alachoppas, & Apelousas, who in all do not exceed 50.
3. The Alibamons consisting of about 37, live half a League above Manchague on the same side.
4. A Part of the Chittamachas, live near Pointe Coupée on the Spanish side on a creek called fausse Riviere they may be about 15.
5. The Tonicas consisting of about 35 live about a League above the Spanish Fort, but on our side.
6. The Choctaux consist of 10 or 12, they are dispersed but their Village is a little above the Tonicas, on the Opposite Side.
7. The Biloxis consist of near 100 they live about 2 leagues above the Tonicas on the Opposite Side.
8. The Pascagualas consist of 15 or thereabouts, they live



3 opposite the Biloxies, but the War has Obliged  
them to cross the River & they have fixed them-  
selves close to the Biloxies Rather above them.

There are Several Small Parties Separated from  
Some of the above who live upon Red River, but they are  
entirely civilized & have Built themselves a Church.  
C: S

[A214] Endorsed List of Mississippi / Indians taken by  
Charles / Stuart Esqr: 1772 / In Mr. Stuart's (N. 8) of /  
8<sup>th</sup>. April 1773. / (4)



## Talk to the Indians

[p. 215]

Fort Brule 14 October 1772.

Friends & Brothers

I am very glad to see you all & to take you by the Hand as friends. I am not come here to give a long Talk but to hear any you may have to give me that you would chuse should be sent to the Great King, or to the great Beloved Man or Chief of the Red Men, who out of his Regard for you was so good as to send a Chief to live among you and to see justice done between you and the White People who live near you & with whom you Trade. I am very Sorry for the Accident which deprived you of him but he may come again.

In the mean time he ordered me, as I was going this way upon my Own Private Business to enquire if you had any Cause of Complaint and to do you justice and to convince you of his Friendship for you he has sent you a few Presents, which he desired might be given to such as were most deserving & who should appear to me to be the most Steady Friends to the Great King & his People by this you may see how much it is your Interest to deserve the Protection and Friendship of the Great King which he so generously Offers you, and altho you are but few in Numbers,



compared with the many great Nations under his Protection, yet you see he does not forget you.

I hope therefore your Talks will be such as will make him love you & not Repent what he has done for you. I shall only observe for <sup>(now)</sup> your Encouragement / That no white Person has made any complaint to me against you which gives me great pleasure.

I am now Ready to hear you

Tatanash, Great Medal Chief of the Tunicas spoke as follows.  
Brother

I am come down here agreeable to your desire. Altho I am grown so Infirm by age as scarce to be able to come so far from Home, I saw you the other day at Point Coupee for the first time and was glad to take you by the hand as I had often heard of you and that you was a great Beloved Man who was very good to the Red Men, I hope you will be good to me and my Warriors who are now here & that you will not forget those that are out a Hunting and whose Hearts would be glad to see you.

I heard you was angry at my having this Medal & Spanish Colours why would you be angry at that, I had the Medal before the English came here, and as for the Colours I gave my Old one to the Arkansas and the Commandant at Point Coupee gave



me another for it

We are freemen and never heard that the English wanted to make Slaves of us. We want to be friends with all the White People near us, as we live amongst them and are we not free to go to which side of the River we please are not the Lands our Own, besides we are poor the Hunting Grounds on this Side are poor, because we are afraid of the Crooks we are glad to be friends with every white Man & if the Enemy drive us from this Side, as they have already done to some of my Red Brothers, what must become of me where must I go. If I am not friends with those on the Otherside, if you want me to stay on this Side. Keep away the Enemy and do not give away any more of our Lands for if we were bad men & did not love the English we would not have allowed your people to settle upon our Lands and none of them can say we use them ill. I have no more to say I did not come to talk but to see you my Heart is straight, I hope yours is so too. I have not long to live, I will die upon my Own Lands, and when I am dead this Man pointing to his Nephew may do as he pleases as he is to succeed me.

Mingo



Mingo Tallaja Small Medal Chief of the Tonicas  
Brother

You have heard what our Chief has said, he is our Mouth, and all I have to say is, that I am a freeman & no Slave I was always among the French from my Infancy, they were always good to me & why should I throw them away. If the French King has given away his right to his People & Lands here, what is that to me he has not given away my Lands or myself, I asked for this Medal it makes me of weight with my people and I never had any Other, I want to live in Peace and Friendship with all white people who are good & I hope your Heart is not cross with me

Capina Houma Chief of the Pascagoulas  
Brother

B I have nothing to say but that I am a poor Red man and you know what poor Red men want we formerly lived upon the Pascagoula River & upon the Sea Coast the Enemy made us move to the Amite and as we were poor we went to New Orleans for Ammunition but the Enemy finding us out we moved to where we are now, and the War forced us to the Other Side, when Mr Thomas came here he desired us to settle on this Side but we are



affraid; if the war was at an end we would  
Return to our Own Lands I hope you will pre-  
vent the Creeks from coming this way as we  
wish to Return to our Old Hunting Grounds

Mattaka chief of the Biloxies

Brother

We have lived a long time where we now  
are (3 or 4 years) we lived formerly on Pearl River  
but the War drove us away & we settled where we  
now are for fear of the enemy who are Moad &  
make no distinction between us & the Choctaws if  
the War was over we would Return to our Old  
hunting Grounds, when do you think it will be  
Over? I wish you would make Peace

Illie Taska Choctaux chief

(p. 29)

Brother

I am an Old man & alone, I once had a  
few people but they are dispersed I live with the  
Biloxies & I hope you will give me something as  
I am come to see you.

Ashnotye Mibamon chief

Brother

You know me & all my Brothers you know  
why I left my Brother Tipoye, I then came to  
Tish River, but that being in the Way of the  
enemy and having a large family I moved to



the Island of Orleans then the Pascagoula Chief  
advised me to move near to this place on the  
Other side (Bayou Plaquemines) to be more out  
of the shotguns, and when Mr Thomas came  
here he gave me a Talk which made me know  
to where I now am I wish the War was over for  
I would go back to my Own Lands, for these are  
not good Hunting Lands and the Current of  
this River is too Strong, I have no more to say  
but to tell you we are very poor & that I am  
a friend to the English I will bring all my  
Warriors & Women to see you tomorrow and dance  
the Eagles Tail.

#### Friends & Brothers

(1222)

I have heard your Several Talks with  
Attention & upon the Whole I am very well pleased  
with them, and while you continue to hold the  
English by the Hand & to live in Friendship with  
them you may depend on the Protection of the  
Great King and his Beloved men I shall send your  
Talks to the Great Beloved Man and will Recom-  
mend you to Him very Strongly I will also apply  
to him for English Colours & some Medals and  
I Hope that you (Lattamash) will yet live many  
years. I shall be glad to contribute Towards it &  
I make no doubt if I return here again to find



you all in the same friendly disposition to-  
wards the English which I now find you ex-  
press I promise you it will be for your own  
Interest I have but one thing more to Observe,  
and I hope you will take Notice of it.

I know Red men are free & you know  
we never make Slaves of them you all know  
What the Spaniards do and as the Spaniards  
expect that all Red men who live on their Side  
of this River will look upon themselves as be-  
longing to the King of Spain I hope all Red Men  
who live upon our Side of the River will look  
upon themselves as the Friends & Children of  
the King of England by which means he will  
be able to distinguish who are his best friends  
& who to Reward by sending Presents to them.

Tomorrow I will give you what / Presents<sup>(N<sup>o</sup> 221)</sup>  
I have brought for you, and I hope you will Re-  
ceive them as a mark of the Great Kings Goodness  
(signed) Charles Stuart

Endorsed Talks with the Small / Tribes on the<sup>(N<sup>o</sup> 222)</sup>  
River / Mississippi 1772. / In Mr. Stuart's (N<sup>o</sup> 8) of /  
8th April 1773. / (5) / Dr.



N. 10)

Savannah 16<sup>th</sup> June 1773 <sup>(H 287)</sup>

My Lord

Sir James Wright and I have already had the Honor of writing to your Lordship, jointly the 14<sup>th</sup> current, giving an Account of our Proceedings and success at Augusta in obtaining a Cession of Land from the Cherokee and Creek Indians

I have now the honour of acquainting your Lordship that I embraced the Opportunity which the Congress at Augusta, presented of communicating to the Indians the proposed arrangements upon the Ohio, and making them sensible of His Majesty's great justice & regard for them, in having been graciously pleased to order a Clause to be inserted in the intended Grant to Mr Walpole and others, prohibiting any settlement upon the Land lying between the Lines of the New Province and that agreed upon with, and Marked by the <sup>(H 288)</sup> Cherokees upon the Ohio. I pointed out and explained to them the Boundaries of the Intended Province upon a Map, which, as well as, the extent of Country reserved for them by the restrictive Clause, they clearly understood: and I have the pleasure of acquainting your Lordship, that both Nations received the information with expressions of the



greatest Satisfaction, and that this Instance of His  
Majestys Moderation & Justice communicated imme-  
diately after their having executed the Instrument  
of Cession, removed that Gloom and Concern which  
visibly hung upon the Cherokees for the Lands  
near their Villages which they had just ceded for  
payment of their Debts; and seemed to dispell the  
jealousies of both Nations: and I humbly hope that  
the good Effects of His Majestys Generosity and Wis-  
dom will not be destroyed by any Settlements from  
(N 297) Virginia on the / Lands reserved to the Indians by  
the said restrictive Clause

I have the Honour of being with the ut-  
most Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships

Most obedient and

most humble Servant

John Stuart

The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>

The Earl of Dartmouth

(N 297) Endorsed Savannah in Georgia. / 16<sup>th</sup> June 1773. / M<sup>r</sup>.  
Stuart / (N. 10.) / R<sup>y</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> / Encl<sup>d</sup>.



N<sup>o</sup> 11.)

Savannah 21<sup>st</sup> June 1773 <sup>[1291]</sup>

My Lord

As the late Congress at Augusta gave me an Opportunity of observing the Disposition of the Creeks and Cherokees; it becomes my Duty to submit to your Lordship what Information I could obtain

Ouconnastotah, principal Chief and Leader of the Cherokee Nation, was upon the point of setting out to Attend the Meeting at Augusta; when Messengers from the Creek Nation arrived at Chotah, and announced the coming of these Chief the Mortar upon particular Business; which with accounts received at the same time, that Deputies from the Shawnee and other Northern Tribes were near at hand; determined him to remain at home to receive them: he sent his Excuse by Otacito: Ous-tenika who he had substituted to transmut the Business of the Congress in his Absence

I endeavoured as much as possible to discover the object of the Meeting at Chotah, with which Views I privately examined Emistiaque, a very leading Indian of the upper Creeks in whose exactitude & Friendship I have confidence: <sup>[1292]</sup> "He assured me that he knew of no Hostile Intention entertained by his Nation towards the White People:



"that the Ojibwees had sent Messengers and Belts of  
 "Whampum to the Northward, which passed unat-  
 "tended to thro' all the Tribes untill they reached  
 "the Ojibwegies, who first closed with their Propo-  
 "sal; and that their Example was immediately fol-  
 "lowed by the other Northern Tribes; but was also  
 "lately rejected by the Western Tribes upon the Qua-  
 "bash and great Lakes, who still continued to con-  
 "tinue hostilities against the Ojibwees. The same  
 "Messages and Tokens had been sent into the Creek  
 "and Chickasaw Nations; that he had seen the  
 "Belts and Tokens and could discover nothing bad  
 "in them, excepting one String which consisted of  
 "many red and black beads mixed with white,  
 "which indicated War; but whether against the Oja-  
 "caws or Western Tribes he could not tell". And  
 here I begg leave to acquaint your Lordship that  
 the Indians are very obscure in their Messages  
 when they mean to sound the Inclinations of  
 their Neighbors, and leave their Meaning to be  
 understood by the few who can decypher their  
 Belts of whampum strings of Beads and other Tokens  
 (p. 293) / My Information with the Ojibwee Chief  
 Attakullakulla or the Little Carpenter was to the  
 following Purport. "That after his Nation had con-  
 "cluded Peace with the Northern Tribes, they made



"Overtures to the Western Indians under the Media-  
"tion of the Six Nations; that the Weyanoughtenous,  
"Pankshaws, Kichapows and other Western Tribes,  
"did notwithstanding continue to harass them, hav-  
"ing rejected their offers of Friendship with insult-  
"ing contempt; which induced his Nation to think  
"of forming a confederacy with the Northern Tribes,  
"that they might thereby be enabled to bring them  
"to Reason; that Messengers had accordingly been  
"sent by the Cherokees with belts and proposals to  
"the Six Nations & Canadian Confederacy, and that  
"the Creeks Chickasaws and Arkansas were in-  
"vited to accede to the Association. That last Fall  
"they had renewed their Offers of Peace to the Wes-  
"tern Tribes in the Name of the Confederacy; but that  
"those Indians cut their Belts of Whampum to  
"pieces and burnt them in presence of the Messen-  
"gers whom they ordered instantly to depart, that  
"the object of the present meeting at Lohotah at  
"which Deputies from the Shawnee, Six Nations  
"and Canadian Confederacy, as well as from the <sup>(Creeks)</sup>  
"Creeks Chickasaws and Arkansas or Quapaws, were  
"to Assist; is to concert Measures for chastising the  
"Insolence of said Western Tribes & bringing them  
"to Reason — My Friend Attakullakalla further  
"assured me that the Intentions of his Nation



"towards us were perfectly friendly; that if his en-  
"deavours to maintain Peace with his White Breth-  
"ren should prove ineffectual and he should at  
"any time find his People inclined to Walk in  
"the Crooked Path he would not fail to give me  
"Notice"; and I begg leave to Add that I believe  
he very candidly and faithfully told me all that  
he Knew.

Sir James Wright and I had Intelligence  
from different Indians, that the Creeks Meditated  
something hostile against us, which would be de-  
termined upon at, and probably carried into exe-  
cution immediately after, their green corn Feast;  
which will be about the end of July or begining  
of August; this determined us to keep back the  
quantity of Ammunition promised to them, untill we  
should learn what the Green Corn Dance produced,  
as such Intelligence is not entirely to be slighted;  
(p. 295) altho I do not / Apprehend that it is the Inten-  
tion of the Nation in general to break with  
us — After the Governour left Augusta, I found  
much difficulty in prevailing on the Creek  
chiefs who were Appointed to Mark out the  
Lines of the New Cession to proceed upon that  
Business, untill they first should have receiv-  
ed the quantity of Ammunition promised; however



with the Assistance of Emistisquo I at last prevailed, and they had actually set out upon that service, essentially necessary to complete the season —

The Choctaws and Creeks continue at War, the former obtained lately a considerable Advantage over the latter, who are desirous of engaging the Chickasaws and Cherokeees in their Quarrel, in which I hope they will fail; for in such circumstances the Choctaws would be compelled to acquiesce in any Terms they might prescribe. The Creeks are already very insolent and troublesome, and a Peace obtained upon their own Terms, by their Superiority, would render them more so, and intolerable Neighbours to the New Colonies —

I judged that a Demand for Satisfaction / for the Murder of some Virginian<sup>(p. 296)</sup> Emigrants committed by the Cherokeees last Year, might have interfered with the principal Business of the Congress and at the same time I thought it might with great propriety be postponed, untill the result of the meeting at Chotah and the real intentions of the Indians can be discovered.



I shall be extremely happy if my con-  
duct meets your Lordships Approbation bringing with  
the utmost Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships

Most obedient and

most humble Servant

John Stuart

The Right Honble

The Earl of Dartmouth

<sup>ms. 1973</sup> Endorsed Savannah 21<sup>st</sup> June 1773 / Mr Stuart /  
(N<sup>o</sup> 11) / R. 7<sup>th</sup> September / cont<sup>d</sup>



N<sup>o</sup> 12)Charles Town 30<sup>th</sup> June 1775 <sup>(N<sup>o</sup> 1299)</sup>

My Lord

Being just returned from Georgia I am to acknowledge the honour of your Lordship's Dispatches N<sup>o</sup> 4 & 5

In my Letter N<sup>o</sup> 10 I had the honour and satisfaction of informing your Lordship that I had fully explained to the Creeks and Cherokeees at Augusta the proposed Arrangements on the Ohio, and made them sensible of His Majesty's Goodness, and Resolution of adhering to His Engagements with them as demonstrated by the restrictive Clause in the intended Grant to Mr. Walpole and Others, which they heard with much pleasure and Satisfaction, and appeared perfectly reconciled to the Measure

I am happy that the Steps which I have taken to prosecute persons who have seated themselves illegally on the Lands reserved by Treaty for the Indians meets your Lordship's approbation. The Offenders are bound to appear at the November Circuit Court at Ninety six in this Province, 200 miles from hence, where I shall also attend.

Your Lordship will perceive by the Treaty of Cession concluded with the Creeks and Cherokeees at Augusta that we were obliged to acquiesce



in having Quichey River instead of Occonne for a Boundary and I can with truth assure your Lordship; that, notwithstanding the Information contained in Sir James Wright's Correspondence during his Stay in England. The Creeks never consented to the Cession proposed by the Cherokees, before the Governour and I met them at Augusta; and that even then, their Consent was obtained with much difficulty, to what we have gotten, which is indeed a very valuable Acquisition. The Cherokees, to compensate for what the Creeks refused to cede in giving up yielded an Additional Tract, which brings our Boundary very near their Villages. The whole Expence of the Congress is to be defrayed by the Traders in the Manner pointed out by your Lordship -

Some Catawba Chiefs attended the Conferences at Augusta; that Nation is now reduced to about 80 men Bearing Arms; As they were once a powerfull Tribe and have been remarkable in their Attachment to the British Interest, it was judged proper to put them upon an equal footing with the other Indians there, in point of Presents. They have applied to me for some person to reside amongst them capable of instructing them in the Principles of Christianity, & teach.



ing their children to read. I promised to submit their request to your Lordship [p. 301]

I shall acquaint Sir James Wright with your Lordship's Opinion and Desire that Mr. Wilkins' claims be admitted and his Debt liquidated upon an equal foot with the other creditors of the Cherokee: I gave that Gentleman little encouragement to undertake his Voyage to England, and candidly acquainted him with the whole state of the Cherokee grants to him and others contained in the Letter which I had the Honour of writing to your Lordship by him.

I have the honour of being with the utmost Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships

Most obedient and

Most humble Servant

John Stuart

The Right honble

The Earl of Dartmouth. }

Endorsed Charles Town. So Carolina / 30<sup>th</sup> June 1775 / [p. 302]  
Mr. Stuart / (N<sup>o</sup> 12) R: 7<sup>th</sup> September / End<sup>d</sup>.



N<sup>o</sup> 13)

Charles Town 5<sup>th</sup> August 1773 <sup>(p 303)</sup>

My Lord

I am honoured with your Lordship's  
Despatch N<sup>o</sup> 10

I am rendered very happy by His Majesty's  
Approval of the Steps taken to defeat Mr Dray-  
ton's Attempt to lease the Catawba Lands: and it  
likewise gives me the greatest pleasure that the  
Plan of the Indian Boundary Line proves acceptable.

I am sorry to acquaint your Lordship  
that the good disposition of the Cherokee, which  
they so evidently shewed at the Meeting at Au-  
gusta: is in danger of being altered by an un-  
provoked and atrocious Murder of two of the par-  
ty which I sent to mark the Boundary Line  
agreed upon at the Congress; the Circumstances  
of which are as follows. — The Party, after finish-  
ing their Business encamped on the Western  
bank of Broad River; two youths one of 19 years  
the other about 20 crossed the River unarmed,  
and went to a house in sight to begg a little  
Milk, a Woman the only person at home, for the  
Master of the House John Collins & his Son Heze-  
kia Collins were absent, gave them some milk <sup>(p 304)</sup>  
and set some victuals before them to eat; They  
sat down upon a form & were eating when Hezekia



returned home, and having his Rifle gun in his hand levelled it with an Intention to kill both; he succeeded in killing one, but the other was not hurt. The surviving Indian he felled with a blow of his Gun, which was given with such violence on the poll of the neck, as broke the Gun in pieces and while the poor innocent young man was plunging and struggling for Life he finished his bloody work with an Arrow. In the mean time the Father John returned home and helped his son to sink the Bodies in the River: The Story having transpired, the Neighbouring Magistrates made diligent search, and after nine Days found the mutilated Bodies, and the truth was confirmed by the Testimony of the Woman. The Father is in Custody, but the Wicked Hogekia who perpetrated the horrid Murder found means to make his escape.

[p. 305]

/ Mr Cameron who is my Deputy was then in that part of the Country, he despatched a Messenger into the Cherokee Nation, with an Account of the Misfortune, and promises of satisfaction which had a good Effect and prevented the Blow upon the Traders which the enraged Indians meditated in the first Transports of their Rage for they were convinced that their Friends were Murdered — Governor Wright has offered a



Reward of One hundred pounds Sterling for Apprehending the Murderer, I have offered two hundred pounds currency and Governor Bull of this Province will take every step in his power to obtain Satisfaction for the Indians. I also write to the Governors of North Carolina & Virginia upon the Occasion. The Sense of the Indians upon the Occasion will appear to Your Lordship by the enclosed Copies of Talks to Mr Cameron and I think the Sight in which they View it is rather affecting —

/ Mr Cameron goes by my Direction into <sup>(N. 304)</sup> the Cherokee Nation immediately, as well upon account of the Above mentioned Murderer, as to know the Object and result of the Congress of Deputies from different Nations at Chote, which takes place about this time

(20) Mr Thomas who is now and has been here for sometime, has made such acknowledgements of his Errors, as enable me to employ him again; this gives me very great pleasure as your Lordship wishes to Alleviate his Misfortunes; and I can with truth say that I was actuated by a desire of Maintaining Decorum & not by a Spirit of Revenge in the steps I took with much Reluctancy



I have the Honour of being with the ut.  
most Respect

My Lord

Your Lordship's

Most obedient and

most humble Servant

John Stuart

The Right Honble

The Earl of Dartmouth, principal Secretary of State.

Dea Sir

[p. 308] Endorsed Charles Town, S. Carolina. / 5<sup>th</sup> August 1773. /  
Mr. Stuart / (N. 13) / R. 11<sup>th</sup> Sept. / Ent'd.



(p. 309)  
Seneca July 5<sup>th</sup>. 1773.

Friend & Brother

I have heard and now I believe that our People are killed by some bad White men that are Rogues as there is no news of them one of them was a very nigh Relation to me. You need not think that I am cross about it and will go or send to take Satisfaction for it. Immediately I will not, you are the man & our Friend that our Father has put in his Room when he is not here himself to take care of us & to see us Righted when any thing goes wrong. I hope & we all hope you will do all you can to find out who it was that killed our People, we will give you time enough to find them out and when they are found send for us, that we may go & be sure that they are found for it would be a Pity to take Innocent People that did not do it, you may acquaint the White People in General not to be Affraid that we will go to take Satisfaction we will not do it for we Hope the Murderers will be found out & every thing be made clear & Bright as our Father has put you to here to take care of us and the White People that if anything should go wrong of either Side to see the Injured Righted if possible we do not want yourself to Ride about the Country to find



out the Mouthereers you have young men enough  
to send in your Room that can find them  
out, Let them go as there are a great many Poor  
People who live on this side of you perhaps they  
may be affraid of our People when they meet them,  
acquaint them all that none of our People will  
hurt or molest them or anything belonging to them  
on Account of the two People being Killed for we  
will not go to take Satisfaction for it. we Hope  
in time all will be made clear & Straight

When Our father and his Beloved men Sat  
& Smoked & had good Talks with our Warriors & Be-  
loved men our young mens Ears were Open and heard  
<sup>(p. 318)</sup> all our Talks that were given out & liked it all very  
well we have not thrown them away nor do we In-  
tend it for there are the Tracks of our Seats & feet  
where we Sat Stood & Walked, yet Plain to be Seen which  
we have not forgot nor will not forget for as our young  
People grow up as well as the White People we will tell  
them to tell their children the good Talks that their  
Old People had with their Father & Brothers the White  
People and to love them as their Brothers.

I will send Word to all my Relations not to  
mourn or to think any more about him that is  
missing for in time the White men that Killed  
them will be found out. I Hope time will bring



it about that all will be made Straight.

Write us by the Beaver what you have heard and think about it.

I remain your Friend & Brother

Big Sawney <sup>his</sup> F or Sawtutoy  
mark  
Jos. Vann

Interp<sup>r</sup>.

Endorsed copy Sawtutoy's Talk to / Alex<sup>r</sup>. Cameron <sup>[p. 312]</sup>  
Esq / 5 July 1773 / In Mr. Stuart's (N<sup>o</sup> 13) of / 5<sup>th</sup>  
August 1773.



Seneca July 5<sup>th</sup> 1773 [1753]

Friend & Brother

After the good Talks that our Father Capt. Sam Stuart & we had with the Governour & Beloved men that he had with him and our Head Warriors & beloved Men here, it is very bad and we think hard of it, that just as I got home, & but just arrived, and I dare say the Beloved men were not got home over the Hills, before our Talks are all Spoiled by those two people being killed by some bad White men, that shut their Ears & would not listen to the good Talks that were given at the Congress I am very sorry to acquaint you of it the Path that we have been making so Long that was Open & clear, that it should be now Spoiled one of the People amissing was just grown up almost to be a Man was a very nigh Relation of mine the Other is a nigh Relation of Big Saw. may that we do not know how it may be, as we nor none of our People offered to Spoil the good Talks that we had with our Father & the Beloved men that were with him, it Surprises us all that they Should be now Spoiled.

Tell our Father that the Seats we all sat upon to hear one anothers good Talks are not Spoiled as our Father & the Beloved men wanted Land



from us for the White People to settle upon,  
I & the Overhills Warriors gave it up for them  
to live upon, and I am just come home from  
Running it out, we all imagine when it is set-  
tled by the White People, as I have but a  
very Little Spot left for me & my People to Travel  
on that if any of us go amongst them we shall  
be Served as those two have been

You may tell all the White People that  
(P. 310) / they need be under no Dread or Apprehension of me  
or my People coming to take Revenge for we will  
not do it, we desire of You to make Dilligent Search  
& Enquiry after the White People that did the Mur-  
der, and when they are found Send for me that  
I may see them, we will give you time enough  
to find them out, as we have but a Small Piece  
of ground left to hunt on, If I or any of my  
People are Hungry a Hunting we will go to the  
White Peoples Houses as usual to Eat what they  
may give us.

If you think Proper as Samuel Tay-  
lor was the last House they were at, to send  
for him & Talk with him about it, and tell  
him to make all the Enquiry he can to find  
out who it was that did the mischief I am  
Sorry to my very Heart that it has happened as



it has, for I never wanted our Paths Spoiled be-  
 .tween our Towns & White People, But I am  
 afraid as the White People have begun they  
 will always be Stealing our People now &  
 then I still Remain your Friend & Brother  
 Ecuji <sup>his</sup> or the good Warrior  
 a String of white Beads with two  
 Black at the end —

Joe Vann Interpr

Endorsed copy of Ecuji's Talk to / Alex<sup>r</sup> Cameron <sup>[A.316]</sup>  
 Esq. / 5 July 1773. / In Mr. Stuart's (N<sup>o</sup> 13) of /  
 5<sup>th</sup> August 1773.



(N<sup>o</sup> 14)

Charles Town 24<sup>th</sup> August 1775 <sup>(N<sup>o</sup> 17)</sup>

My Lord

I am honoured with your Lordship's Letter of 10<sup>th</sup> June N<sup>o</sup> 7.

In my last I had the Honour of submitting to your Lordship what Intelligence I had received relative to the Murther of two Cherokee Youths by Hezekiah Collins; said Murtherer was afterwards Apprehended but found means of making his Escape.

I have now the Honour of laying before your Lordship An Abstract of a Letter from Mr Cameron my Deputy and a Message from the Chiefs of the overhill Cherokees, by which the Circumstances of the Murther of a White man will appear to your Lordship. It appears to have been the Effect of Rum rather than Malevolence or premeditated Intention; and the Indian who committed it is amongst the last in the Nation that I should have suspected of such an Action

I have communicated this Accident to General Haldimand, whose Ideas concerning it I shall be directed by. As Collins has made his Escape, and probably may not be again taken, this may be opposed to the Murther committed



by him so as to prevent any Persons suffering: for  
<sup>(p. 312)</sup> I think the Disposition of the Cherokee Nation in  
General is pacifick, and my Intelligence from all  
parts of the District give me reason to think that  
all the Nations are at present well disposed.

Mr Charles Stuart acquaints me from West  
Florida, that the unlimited and profuse importa-  
tion of Rum among the Choctaw & Chickasaw causes  
great Disorders I have hitherto failed in every means  
used by me to remedy this Evil; a Commissary with  
proper Powers to reside in said Nation would be very  
usefull, but my Ordinary contingent Fund will not  
admit of defraying the Expence, which however need  
not exceed £550 a £400 Sterling p annum. This I  
humbly submit to your Lordship, with this further  
consideration that it is absolutely impracticable to re-  
gulate the Traders without such an Officer; and no  
Intelligence from any Indian Country, coming through  
the Trader can be depended on

I have the Honour of being with the utmost Respect

My Lord / Your Lordship's

Most obedient and most

humble Servant

John Stuart

The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> / The Earl of Dartmouth &c &c &c.

<sup>(p. 313)</sup> Endorsed Charles Town, S. Carolina / 24. August 1773. / M<sup>r</sup>  
Stuart / (N. 114) / R / 11<sup>th</sup> Oct. / Ent<sup>d</sup>



Abstract of a Letter from Alex<sup>r</sup>. Cameron [1521]  
Esqr. dated 21<sup>st</sup> July 1773

"On the 14 Instant one Amerlake was sent  
"here express by the great Warrior and other Peeling  
"chiefs to Inform me of a Murder which was late  
"ly committed by the Second Man of Toquah, herein  
"I have sent you the Talk.

"I do not believe that the Affair was acci-  
"dental, at the same time I make no Doubt but the  
"white men with whom he was drinking on the pre-  
"ceding Night were the Occasion of it. The Traders  
"in General were very fond of the Second Man, they  
"would Trust him any Quantity of goods, that he  
"demanded which amounted sometimes to 600 lb of  
"dressed leather But he never disappointed them in  
"Point of Payment He would never Return from Hunt-  
"ing untill he had enough to Satisfy his Creditors,  
"besides a Reserve for himself. He went out to meet  
"Benge's Packhorses as they were returning home  
"from Augusta and Encamped with the Pack  
"horsemen about Tellico River all night. On the  
"Morning they began to fire their guns at a Mark  
"& afterwards to snap them empty at each Other,  
"They having Loaded themselves Pretty well with  
"Kum. This being over they loaded their guns &



[p. 22]

Horses & began their March untill they / travelled to  
"Ball Play Creek, the loads began to Shift, they  
"Stopped to Adjust them at which the Second Man  
"presented his gun, said that he would kill a  
"White man drew the Trigger, & was good as his word.  
"He Spoke & desired the Packhorsemen to Kill him  
" & throw him into the same Hole with the White-  
" man; which they did not choose to comply with.  
" He afterwards painted himself black & ran after  
" the People saying that as he had Killed One  
" Whitman, he would Kill as many as would be  
" worth his White to die for, in case it should be  
" his fate. I do believe that the Affair was Owing  
" to liquor, and Vexation that the People would be  
" Snapping their guns at him as he did not look upon  
" Packhorsemen on an equality with himself. What  
" the Reason was I cannot say but no Indian was  
" more friendly and the White People in general were  
" fond of him."

[p. 22]

Endorsed Abstract of a Letter / from Alex<sup>r</sup> Cameron Esq /  
21 July 1775 / In Mr Stuart's (N<sup>o</sup> 14) of / 24 August 1775 / (1)



(MS 25)

Settles in the Overhills Cherokee 6<sup>th</sup> July 1773.

Friend & Brother,

I am very sorry that I am under the necessity of troubling you with a Talk at present. the whole of my People are much troubled about it. The Second Man of hote shot a White man by an Accident a Man that came up with John Bench from Augusta: the white people & the Second man spent the night drinking Grogg, in the Morning were shooting at marks, afterwards snapping empty Guns at each other, soon after that Sport was Over the empty gun was loaded by a White man, the Second man says he thought the Gun was still empty & presented her & shot his Brother, We desire & begg you would acquaint our Father of the said Accident Likewise all white people & let the continual Friendship that is betwixt us not be hurt or spoiled We hope you will not demand the Second Mans life as he did not kill his Bro<sup>r</sup> willfully: Samuel Ben killed a Chinshee formerly & Queconnastotah protected him, We hope you will send us an Answer to this Talk as soon as you can conveniently. Please to settle this affair for us it was not willfull Murther we hold you fast by the Hand & continue your Loving Brothers till Death, we send a Strand of White Beads



(A 527) / which you are well sensible of the meaning of them.

Signed

{ Oueconastotah  
Willanawau  
Juds Friend  
Cold Weather

Sir

I Received your Note of particulars by Har-  
ling with every Article which is all very good. I am  
taking of nothing but two Bagg of Salt wch I Hope  
you will send me when Juds friends Rum comes  
your loving Brother till Death.

(signed)

Oueconastotah

Sir

When you & I parted in Augusta last  
you told me, there were two Bagg of Rum for me.  
Mr. Mc Lean told me He would send it by some  
of His Traders but has not it may be Owing to being  
Hurrried Pray send it with the Warriors Salt &  
One Horse will carry all your loving Brother

(Signed)

Juds Friend

(A 528) Endorsed Talk from the Overhill / Cherokeees / to /  
Alexr. Cameron Esq / 6<sup>th</sup> July 1773 / In Mr Stuar's  
(p. 14) of / 24 Aug. 1773. / (2)



Heowee 15 July 1773 ~ <sup>(1729)</sup>

Friend & Brother

We received your Talk by Iohuanoske, & are well satisfied with the trouble you have taken to to apprehend the Rogues who killed our People. We hope that nothing may happen for the future between the White People & us, as several of our young fellows are now present hearing us Talk in our Brothers House, we can assure you that they promise not to take any Satisfaction at their own Hands but to leave the Matter entirely to you & our Fathers.

That we want nothing else but to keep the friendship & good Understanding that has so long continued between us & our Elder Brothers the English, we Spoke to the Young fellows not to offer in the least to Disturb the White People among us when they are drunk but to Behave themselves as they Should do. That we Remember our Fathers Talk at Augusta who is now perhaps Quiet at his own House, & we should be sorry that he should be troubled with any bad Talks on Account of what has Happened. as We cannot say but that the great Man above may have put our People in the Way to be Killed as they were. The White man that was Killed over the Hills, we



<sup>6</sup>  
[p. 330] have not as yet heard for certain how / it happened,  
but Attakullakulla is going there in a few days,  
who will hear the whole Truth how it was done.  
& if he can find out anything else than what  
you have been acquainted with, will let you hear  
it. We send you a String of White Beads which  
we Request you will send with this Talk to our  
Father & be Assured we Remain

Your Friends & Brothers

Attakullakulla

signed

Coarj

Chunists

<sup>6</sup>  
[p. 331] Endorsed Talk from the Headmen / & Warriors of  
the Lower Cherokeees. 15 July 1773. / In Mr. Stewart's  
(N<sup>o</sup> 14) of 24 August 1773 / (3) / dr



(V. 8.)

Whitehall 28<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>ber</sup> 1773. [1753]

Mr. Stuart.

Sir,

The manner in which His Majesty's commands, respecting the Lands proposed to be ceded by the Creeks & Cherokees, have been carried into Execution, and your Success in removing the Difficulties you apprehended from the Creeks, from the Share they had in that Transaction, contain the most honorable Proofs of your Zeal for His Majesty's Service, & of your Fidelity in the Execution of the Trust conferred upon you, and I hope that after so striking an Instance of the Good Will of the Indians towards Us there is the less ground to apprehend that their secret consultations are likely to be productive of consequences that may affect the Security of His Majesty's Colonies. We cannot however be too much on Our Guard, & I shall wait with some degree of Impatience for the result of their Meeting at the green horn Feast. In the mean<sup>time</sup> nothing could be more prudent than the withhold<sup>ing</sup> the quantity of Ammunition promised them untill you saw the Issue of that



Meeting.

The Steps you took for bringing to Punishment the inhuman Murderer of the young Cherokee upon Broad River, was highly commendable, & altho' I find that he has since made his escape the same Vigilance will, I hope, operate to recover him, and that he will at length suffer what is due to so atrocious a crime.

I entirely agree with you in thinking that the Appointment of some Person to reside amongst the Catawbas, capable of instructing them in the Christian Religion, & of teaching them to read, is a very commendable Object, but in the very near relation in which those Indians stand to the Colonies of North & South Carolina, the Provision for such an Establishment ought to be made by them, and not laid as a Burthen upon the Crown.

The restoration of Mr. Thomas was, under all the Circumstances of that unfortunate Gentleman's case, an Act of great Humanity, and sensible as I am of the Utility of another Commissioner to superintend the Affairs of the Chactaws and



Whitesaws I shall be very glad to give  
my sanction to such an Establishment  
when you shall have pointed out to  
me in what manner the expence can  
be defrayed. —

I am &c.

Dartmouth

Endorsed Draft to Mr. Stuart. / Whitehall 28<sup>th</sup> <sup>(P. 336)</sup>  
October 1773. / (N<sup>o</sup> 8.) / Ent<sup>d</sup>



Pittsburgh June 28<sup>th</sup> 1773

Six Shawanese arrived here from  
Scioto being sent upon Business by their Chiefs;  
and deliverd the following Speeches to Kanyas-  
huta and me. —

Brethren,

We are sent by our Chiefs to this Place,  
to inquire of you, by what Authority a Captain  
from Virginia lately came to Our Towns upon  
Scioto; Who told us he had been sent by the  
Governor of that Colony and their Wise men to  
inform us that He was going to survey Lands  
and make Settlements upon the Ohio, as low  
down as the Big Bones; Which Country, he told  
us, had been sold to The White People by the  
Six Nations & Cherokeees as far down the Ohio as the Mouth  
of the Cherokee River; And that as our several  
Nations had not been consider'd when those Pur-  
chases were made, He had to inform us that a  
large Sum of Money would be rais'd by the Vir-  
ginians to give as a Compensation for our Con-  
sent — He likewise informed us that as soon as  
those Settlements were made, The Great Man  
from Virginia would come there to speak to  
us in Person. —

A. Large String —



Brethren,

Our Chiefs would not listen to this Virginia Captain, and therefore sent us to inquire of you by the Message which we have now delivered; But our Young Men advised their Brother Warrior to keep up above the Riots as the Wabash and Southern Indians were frequently passing & Repassing below that against one another, and as the Wabash Indians were a foolish People, Mischief would certainly happen between them, should they meet which might have an evil Tendency to the Chain of Friendship - Our Chiefs likewise sent us to inform you of this, That they might not be blamed hereafter for neglecting anything in their Powers for the Good of the Peace and Tranquility of this Country -

A String.-

Keyashuta answered the above Message and informed them of the Speeches he Received from Sir William Johnson last Fall; of the King's Intentions of forming a Colony upon part of the Lands purchased from the Six Nations in 1768 and at the same time applauded their Wisdom in coming to inquire at this Place, where they could always hear their Father The King of Great Britain's Intentions towards them from



Sir William Johnson who had the care of all  
 Indians in this country, and that he hoped  
 they would continue to give every Intelligence  
 and Assistance in their Power to preserve the  
 Friendship subsisting between their Brethren  
 the White People & them —

A Bell. —

Alexander McKee

D Agent

Endorsed Speech of the Shawanese / June 28<sup>th</sup> 1773 / <sup>[LMS 27]</sup>  
 to Mr McKee. Dep<sup>y</sup> Agent / at Fort Pitt. / In Sir  
 Wm Johnson's / (N<sup>o</sup> 6) of 22<sup>d</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1773



feront la Base de tout ce qui sera ordonné par  
le Gouverneur et Conseil.

Tous les Officiers du Gouvernement, avant  
que d'entrer en charge, doivent prêter Serment de  
Fidélité à Sa Majesté, aussi de s'acquitter de leurs  
[p. 207] Emplois / respectives pour le Bien public, de rendre  
Justice fidelle et désintéressée Vea. Vea. Vea - - - -

Je Soussigné Notaire public au Pais des Il.  
linois certifie à tous lieux qu'il appartiendra avoir  
copie mot a mot la précédante Sur une Semb.  
lable pièce qui m'a été Exhibé sans Date et Sans  
Signature par quelques Habitans de ce Pais a l'un  
desquels ils m'ont déclaré lui avoir été remise par  
Monsieur le Capitaine Lord Notre Commandant  
a l'effet de Sa teneur. en foi dequoy je leur ai  
Délivré la presente copie que j'ai collationné &  
trouvée exactement conforme a celle Exhibé en mon  
Etude aux Kaskaskias le 17<sup>e</sup> Juin 1773 —

signé — Vicault L'Espérance N<sup>e</sup> Public —

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A Translation of the preceding Piece  
With the above Notary's Certificate.

Whereas the Inhabitants of the Illinois  
Country have desired, that a civil Government  
might be established amongst them; and, that the  
Commandant of the King's Forces should no more



govern the said Country, it is intended, to grant them their Petition, as far as the Situation of the Country will permit; and, herein is a Sketch of the Plan made to that Effect.

A Plan of Government for the Illinois Country  
Of the Officers of the Government.

The Governor; One Magistrate for Kaskaskias; One D<sup>r</sup>. for Cahokia One D<sup>r</sup>. for the Three Villages of the Rock's Meadow, St. Philip, and Fort Chartres.

Five or Six Persons, chosen amongst the principal Merchants or Inhabitants of the Country, are to be appointed Members of the Council, and shall, together with the Governor, form the Great Council.

There will be an inferior Magistrate in each of the Villages of Kaskaskias & Cahokia; and a third for the Villages of the Rock's Meadow, St. Philip & Fort Chartres. They are to obey and assist the others; they shall be annually taken amongst the Inhabitants in their Turn, and serve One Year.

The Magistrates are to keep the Peace, each in his respective District; They are to have the Right of imprisoning for specified crimes, of punishing for the Contempt / of Authority; they may determine <sup>[p. 302]</sup> causes under the Value of Fifty Livres, without



Appeal, and impose small Fines for slight Offences, as may be regulated by the Governor in Council.

As to causes above the Value of Fifty Livres, the Magistrates shall endeavour to settle them in a friendly Manner, by procuring Arbitrators chosen by the Parties; otherwise, the Parties shall be referred to the Chamber of Kaskaskias, where the Three Magistrates shall be under the Obligation of meeting and holding Four Sessions every Year.

The Party who shall loose the Action, may appeal from the Chamber of Kaskaskias, to the Governor & Council, the Sentence of whom shall be definitive.

The Chamber may decree pecuniary Penalties or bodily Punishments, as may be enacted by the Governor and Council, in criminal Cases; but, they shall not sentence any One to Death, except only for Murder.

Report shall be made to the Governor in Council, of all the Proceedings in criminal Cases; and, no Punishment shall be inflicted, without their Approbation.

As Mercy is the Prerogative of the Head of any Government whatever, the Governor shall have the Right of instigating the Punishments which may be decreed, or grant Pardon, even in Case of Death.



The Governor, with the Advice of the Council may make Ordinances for the good Government of the Country, which Ordinances, every One without Exception, shall be obliged to obey; He shall likewise limit Fines, which, never, under any Pretence, shall be  $\left| \begin{smallmatrix} xxx \\ a \end{smallmatrix} \right|$ ; and he shall publish Edicts to that Effect.

Fines, as also Forfeitures shall be applied to the extraordinary Exigencies of Government.

The Governor & Council shall likewise limit the Fees to be paid, which are to defray the Expense of the Chambers, Clerk's Office &c. &c.

The Governor for the Time being, as Commander in Chief, in, and over the Country, shall command the Militia; and, being vested with the executive Power, shall take care, that the Laws be executed, and good Order maintained; and he shall watch over the Conduct of the Magistrates: And, whenever necessary, he shall publish suitable Proclamations.

The ancient Laws & Customs of the Country shall be the Basis of whatever may be

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$\left| \begin{smallmatrix} xxx \\ a \end{smallmatrix} \right|$  The French Word here, is, excedis; which cannot be translated by the Word exceeded, which corresponds to it in the English Language. It is probable that the Word in the Original, was, exemptis, which the Person, who may have written that, which the Notary copied, mistook for, excedis. Then, the English would be, remitted, and be well understood, notwithstanding the Anglicism



commanded by the Governor & Council.

All the Officers of the Government, before they enter into Office, are to take the Oath of Allegiance to his Majesty, and swear also that they <sup>(or they)</sup> will / discharge the Duties of their respective Offices, for the Good of the Public, and administer Justice faithfully and impartially Vea. Vea. Vea.

I the underwritten Notary Public in the Illinois Country, do hereby certify to all those whom it may concern, that I have copied Word for Word, the preceding Writing, from a similar Piece, exhibited to me without Date and Signature, by some of the Inhabitants of this Country, to One of whom they have declared to me, that Captain Lord, our Commandant, delivered the same to him, for the Purpose therein mentioned. In Witness whereof, I have delivered to them the present Copy, which I have collated with and found exactly like, that exhibited to me in my Office at Kaskaskias, this 17<sup>th</sup> Day of June 1773—

Signed — Vicault L'Espérance Not. Pub.

New-York 20.

Personally appeared before me, Francis Filkin Esquire, One of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City and County of New-York, in the



Province of New-York, Matthew Kennedy, late of the Village of Kaskaskias, in the British Part of the Illinois Country, Merchant, who being duly sworn on the holy Evangelists of the Almighty God, deposeth and saith, that Vicault L'Esperance was, to the best of this Deponent's Understanding and Belief, a Notary Public in the said Illinois Country, on the seventeenth Day of June, last past, and that this Deponent believeth, that the said Notary subscribed the same, for that, his Hand-writing is well known to this Deponent: Furthermore, this Deponent saith, that he hath heard from sundry of the said Inhabitants, that none of them had signed any Paper tending to solicit the Government therein described and Sketched out; and that, the said Inhabitants were, on the contrary, averse to the Proposal made to them to that Effect; that this Deponent hath heard, understands and believes, that Captain Hugh Lord, of his Majesty's Eighteenth Regiment of Foot, and Commandant in the said Illinois Country, delivered to one or more of the said Inhabitants, an anonymous Paper, of which the within copy, attested by the Notary aforesaid, is a true copy, to the best of this Deponent's



Remembrance or Belief; and that, the said Captain Lord delivered it so, as by the Direction of his Excellency General / Gage, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North America; And that this Deponent understood, that, the sundry of the said Inhabitants disbelieved that the said General Gage had given any such Directions, yet, they imputed nothing to the said Captain Lord, as he did not act in a clandestine Manner, in Communicating the said Paper, but, on the contrary, in an open and public Assembly or Meeting of the Inhabitants, whom he called to that Effect: And further this Deponent saith not

(Signed) Matthew Kennedy  
Sworn before me this 9<sup>th</sup> Day of October 1773.

(Signed) Francis Tinker

I do hereby certify that, at the Request of Daniel Blouin Esquire, Agent for the Illinois Country, I have copied Word for Word, the preceding Writing, therein styled A Plan of Government for the Illinois Country and that I have translated the same into English, as literally, as the Genius of both the French and English languages, and my Capacity enabled me to do the same. New-York, November the 4<sup>th</sup> 1773

Wm Blayton

[p. 392] Endorsed In Mr. Blouin's of 14<sup>th</sup> November 1773.



Circular.

Governor of New York.

1. Zucker.

Island of St John.

New Hampshire

(Colony) Massachusetts Bay.

New Jersey

(Lorion, Virginia).

N. Carolina.

Georgia.

West Florida

75 Bahamas

Bermuda.

Barbados.

Secord Islands.

*Grenades.*

*Dominica*

Copy Gov<sup>r</sup> of Pennsylvania.

Maryland.

Gov: & C<sup>o</sup> of Rhode Island (colony)

Connecticut (Colony)

Colony  
Islands.

Whitehall. 5<sup>th</sup> July 1773. (A2271)

The King having observed that the Accounts received from His Majesty's Governors in America, of the Condition of their respective Governments, have not been so full and explicit with respect to the State and progress of the Commerce, Cultivation and Inhabitation thereof as they might and ought to have been, and that they have contented themselves with barely reporting in their Correspondence the Ordinary Events of their Administration; I am commanded to transmit to you the inclosed Heads of Enquiry relative to the Province under your Government, and to signify to you His Majesty's Pleasure that you do, as speedily as may be transmit to me for His Majesty's Information,



[P. 228]

a very full and particular Answer thereto, accompanied with such Papers as shall be necessary to illustrate and explain every Circumstance that may appear to require it.

The rapid Progress that is making in Commerce, Cultivation and Inhabitation, is an Object that deserves the utmost Attention, and it will be necessary that you do not content yourself with barely transmitting to me answers to the present Heads of Enquiry, but that you do continue to report, in the fullest manner, such variations as may occur, in any of the Circumstances relative to your Government to which those Heads of Enquiry do apply; And that you do from time to time inform me of such Alterations as may happen by Deaths or Removals, in any of the Civil and Military Offices.

I am &c.

Dartmouth

[This Letter is printed and inserted in the History of the State of New York from 1773 to 1775.]

[P. 229] Endorsed Draft of Circular / 5<sup>th</sup> July 1773. / Ent<sup>d</sup>



[Dartmouth, July 5, 1773]

Queries relating to His Majesty's Islands <sup>(p. 237)</sup>  
in America.

Islands

1. What is the size & extent of the several Islands under your Government, the number of Acres contained therein & the nature of the Soil & Climate.
- 2<sup>d</sup>. What are the principal Rivers and Harbours, and how situated in respect to Commerce or for the Reception of Ships of War.
- 3<sup>d</sup>. What is the Trade of the Islands under your Gov<sup>t</sup>: the number of Shipping belonging thereto, their Tonnage and the number of Seafaring men with their respective increase or Diminution?
- 4<sup>th</sup>. What Quantity & Sorts of British Manufactures do the Inhabitants <sup>Annually</sup> take from, and what is the annual Amount of the Exports to Great Britain?
- 5<sup>th</sup>. What Trade has the Islands under your Gov<sup>t</sup>: with any Foreign Plantations or any part of Europe besides Great Britain? How is that Trade carried on, what Commodities do the people under your Gov<sup>t</sup>: send to or receive from Foreign Plantations? <sup>(p. 238)</sup>
- 6<sup>th</sup>. What Methods are there used to prevent



illegal Trade, and are the same effectual?

7<sup>th</sup> What is the natural Produce of the Islands under your Govt: are there any, and what Manufactures?

8<sup>th</sup> What Mines are there?

9<sup>th</sup> What may be the annual Produce of the Commodities of the Islands?

10<sup>th</sup> What is the number of the Inhabitants Whites and Blacks?

11<sup>th</sup> Are the Inhabitants increased or decreased of late, and for what Reasons?

12<sup>th</sup> What is the number of the Militia and how constituted?

(p. 239)

13<sup>th</sup> What Forts and Places of Defence are there within your Govt: and in what condition?

14<sup>th</sup> What is the strength of your Neighbours?

15<sup>th</sup> What effect have the French or Spanish Settlements upon His Majesty's Islands under your Govt:?

16<sup>th</sup> What is the Revenue arising within your Govt: and how is it appropriated?

17<sup>th</sup> What number of Acres of Land are there already granted from the Crown, and cultivated in each Parish or District within your Government? What the Quit-Rent reserved thereupon and what number of Acres may there be by com.



putation remain untaken up or uncultivated?

18<sup>th</sup> What are the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of your Govt?

19<sup>th</sup> What are the Establishments Civil and Military, within your Govt and by what Authority do the Officers hold their places? What is the annual value of each Office Civil or Military, how are they respectively appointed & who are the present Possessors?

Endorsed Draft / Heads of Enquiry / (Islands)

(12207)



(Copy)

Additional Instruction<sup>(1773)</sup>

&c. Dated 24<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1773.

George R.  
(L. S.)

Whereas We have thought fit by our Orders in Our Privy Council to disallow certain Laws passed in some of Our Colonies and Plantations in America for conferring the Privileges of Naturalization on Persons being Aliens, and for divorcing Persons who have been legally joined together in Holy Marriage: And Whereas Acts have been passed in others of Our said Colonies to enable Persons who are Our Liege Subjects by Birth or Naturalization to hold and inherit Lands, Tenements and real Estates, although such Lands, Tenements and real Estates had been originally granted to or purchased by Aliens, antecedent to Naturalization; It is Our express Will and Pleasure, that you do not upon any pretence whatsoever give your Assent to any Bill or Bills



(p. 372) / \* the underlined omitted to  
Dublin,  
Island of St John  
East Florida.

Island & Colony

that \* may have been or shall  
hereafter, <sup>be passed</sup> by the Council & Assem-  
bly of the Province, under your Go-  
vernment for the Naturalization of  
Aliens; nor for the Divorce of Per-  
sons joined together in Holy Mar-  
riage; nor for establishing a Title  
in any Person to Lands, Tenements  
and real Estates in Our said  
Province, originally granted to, or  
purchased by, Aliens, antecedent to  
Naturalization.

G R.

\* Virginia & Georgia.

Compare print in the Document relating to the Colonial History  
of the State of New York vol VIII. p 402, and also Secret Archives, South Sea,  
vol. 2. p. 411.]

(p. 374) / Endorsed Draft of Addl. Instruction / Dated 24<sup>th</sup> Novr.  
1773. / Transmitted with Mr Pownall's / Letter of 1<sup>st</sup>  
December 1773.



(Separate.)

Whitehall 4<sup>th</sup> August 1773. [p. 253]

To Lord Dunmore in favour of Mr. Abbot.

Lieut. Gov. Dalling in favour of Dr  
Lindsay.

Sir,

The Royal Society having appointed Mr John Abbot, to make researches and collections in Virginia in those branches of natural history & productions which are more particularly objects of their study and enquiry; I beg leave, at the request of the Committee of that Society for natural history, to recommend Mr Abbot to your protection, and am commanded by The King to desire you, will give him every countenance and assistance in your power in the prosecution of the commendable purposes of the Society

I am &c.

Dartmouth.

Endorsed Draft to / The Earl of Dunmore, & / [p. 256]  
Lieut. Gov. Dalling / 4<sup>th</sup> August 1773. / (Separate.) /  
Encl<sup>d</sup>



Royal Observatory Nov<sup>r</sup>. 20. 1773

[A 353]

Sir,

In answer to your favor of Sept. 30<sup>th</sup> last, inclosing astronomical Observations made by Capt. Holland in N. America, and an extract of a letter from him to the Earl of Dartmouth, desiring these observations might be sent to me, in order to compare with my observations for settling the Longitudes of the places where he observed; I have now the pleasure of sending you the particulars which he desired, inclosed in a letter, both which I shall be obliged to you for forwarding to Capt. Holland when you see convenient. You will see by my letter (which I have left open) that Capt. Holland will want Vol 50<sup>th</sup> Part 2<sup>d</sup> for 1758 of the Philosophical transactions, for the sake of Mr. Murdoch's new & valuable method of projection of geographical maps, which I have recommended to Capt. Holland for the construction of his charts; and you will probably think it proper to send it to him: Davis & Rymer, Booksellers opposite Gray's Inn Gate, Holborn are the proper persons to apply to for it.

I am / Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant

Nevil Maskelyne.

Mr. Pownal



[P 356]

Addressed To / John Pownall Esq. / Under  
Secretary of State for / North America / Vanbrough  
Fields. ~

Endorsed Royal Observatory / 20<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1773. /  
Mr. Maskelyne / R / 22<sup>d</sup> / Ent<sup>d</sup>



(Duplicate.)

Astronomical Observations, made by Samuel<sup>(1771)</sup>  
Holland Esq. His Majesty's Surveyor General of  
Lands for the Northern District of North America,  
for ascertaining the Longitude of Sundry Places  
in said District.

At Hattery Point in the Province of Maine, on Piscataqua  
Harbor, in Latitude  $43^{\circ} 4' 27''$  North, by the Result of Repeated Obser-  
vations of the Sun & Fixed Stars made with Bird's Astronomical Quad-  
rant; Observed with Dolland's 12 feet Refracting Telescope the sever-  
al Immersions & Emissions of Jupiter's Satellites following:

April 11th 1771, an Immersion of the 1st at 15 hours, 43 min 30 s<sup>4</sup> Solar or App: Time

27th .... Same .... Same, at 14 .... 01 .... 43. Same.

May 4th .... Same .... Same at 15 .... 55 .... 54. Same.

The Variation of the Compass at this Place is  $7^{\circ} 46'$  West.

At Portsmouth in the Province of New Hampshire, in Latit-  
ude  $43^{\circ} 4' 15''$  North, by the Result of Repeated Observations of the Sun  
& Fixed Stars, made with Bird's Astronomical Quadrant; Observed  
with Dolland's 12 feet Refracting Telescope the several Immersions  
& Emissions of Jupiter's Satellites, following:

Sept. 6th 1772, an Emission of the 2d, at 11 hours, 9 min 20 s<sup>4</sup> Solar or App: Time.

18th .... Same .... 1st, at 9 .... 42. 35. Same.

Oct. 11th .... Same .... Same, at 10 .... 05. 04. Same.

Nov<sup>r</sup> 3d .... Same .... Same at 10 .... 23. 54. Same.

9th .... Same .... 2d, at 10 .... 51. 39. Same.

12th .... Same .... 1st, at 6 .... 48. 01. Same.



(Duplicate.)

Astronomical Observations, made by Samuel<sup>(1771)</sup>  
Holland Esq. His Majesty's Surveyor General of  
Lands for the Northern District of North America,  
for ascertaining the Longitude of sundry Places  
in said District.

At Kittery Point in the Province of Maine, on Piscataqua  
Harbor, in Latitude  $43^{\circ} 4' 27''$  North, by the Result of Repeated Obser-  
vations of the Sun & Fixed Stars made with Bird's Astronomical Quad-  
rant; Observed with Dolland's 12 feet Refracting Telescope the sever-  
al Immersions & Emissions of Jupiter's Satellites following:

April 11th 1771, an Immersion of the 1st at 15 hours, 43<sup>m</sup> 30<sup>s</sup> Solar or App: Time

27th .... Same .... Same, at 14 .... 01 .... 43. Same.

May 4th .... Same .... Same at 15 .... 55 .... 54. Same.

The Variation of the Compass at this Place is  $7^{\circ} 46'$  West.

At Portsmouth in the Province of New Hampshire, in Latit-  
ude  $43^{\circ} 4' 15''$  North, by the Result of Repeated Observations of the sun  
& Fixed Stars, made with Bird's Astronomical Quadrant; Observed  
with Dolland's 12 feet Refracting Telescope the several Immersions  
& Emissions of Jupiter's Satellites, following:

Sept. 6th 1772, an Emission of the 2d, at 11 hours, 9<sup>m</sup> 20<sup>s</sup> Solar or App: Time

18th .... Same .... 1st, at 9 .... 42 .... 35. Same.

Oct. 11th .... Same .... Same, at 10 .... 05 .... 04. Same.

Nov. 3d .... Same .... Same at 10 .... 23 .... 54. Same.

9th .... Same .... 2d, at 10 .... 51 .... 39. Same.

12th .... Same .... 1st, at 6 .... 48 .... 01. Same.



19<sup>th</sup> ... Same ... Same, at 8 ... 42 ... 44 ... Same.  
 N.B. This Satellite in emerging was in conjunction with another, which occasioned such a Deception as to render this Observation uncertain about 20 seconds sooner than what is here marked.

20<sup>d</sup> ... Immersed intirely, 3<sup>d</sup>, at 6 ... 08 ... 06 ... Same.  
 Same ... Began to emerge, Same, at 9 ... 28 ... 14 ... Same.  
 Dec<sup>r</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> ... an Emersion ... 2<sup>d</sup>, at 7 ... 50 ... 00 ... Same.  
 5<sup>th</sup> ... Same ... 1<sup>st</sup>, at 6 ... 57 ... 44 ... Same.

The Variation of the Compass, at this Place, is 7° 48' West.

All these Observations were made by Time kept by Graham's Timepiece with a Grignon Pendulum, rectified occasionally by Equal Altitudes of the Sun, corrected agreeably to the Tables of M. De la Lande, for the Alteration of the Declination during the Time of observing.

Samuel Holland

[R274] Endorsed In Mr. Holland's (N. 9) of 2<sup>d</sup> May 1773.



(N<sup>o</sup> 3)Whitethall August 4<sup>th</sup> 1773. [N 279]

Mr. Holland.

Sir,

I have received a letter from you of the 2<sup>d</sup> of May marked Duplicate, but neither the Original, nor the Plans which you mention to have transmitted by the way of Boston have yet come to my hands, you will therefore make Enquiry concerning the Vessel by which they were sent, and inform me also of her Name, and the Name of her Master, in order that I may cause the proper Enquiry to be made here.

The request of the Gentlemen employed under you, for a Grant of Lands in America, does not, in the Generality of it, appear unreasonable; but you will advise them to consider of some other situation than that described in their Memorial, for as the District they mention is included within the Massachusetts Charter it is at least a very doubtful Point whether the Crown has any Right in the Soil.

/I have desired Mr. Pownall to communicate to Dr. Maskelyne your Paper of Astronomical Observations, & I dare say he will soon be enabled to send you the Result of [N 280]



the comparison you propose should be  
made with the corresponding Ones taken  
by that learned Gentleman. —

I am &c

Dartmouth.

(P. 282) Endorsed Draft to Mr. Holland. / August 4<sup>th</sup> 1773. /  
(N. 3.) / Ent<sup>d</sup>



[to Lordship]

My Lord.

[1793]

The unexpected tidings of my being taken notice of by your Lordship on the first sight of some of my mean Endeavours to forward the Study of Geography & Botany, after having very long in vain made many repeated trials for that Purpose, have warmed my Bosom with the most ardent sense of gratitude for the respectable cause of that Benefaction.

Permit me then to lay before your Lordship, these my humble thanks by the most early Opportunity, that has offered itself for that Purpose.

With a due sense of my slender abilities, yet at the same time a consciousness of my readiness to exert them to the utmost, I take the Liberty to acquaint your Lordship of my unsupported & unnoticed way of Life having spent these sixteen years on this Continent in the ardent pursuit of Geography & Natural Philosophy, & that I am at present here to make the first publication of the result of my researches: many promises of recommendation to the Notice of Persons intitled by their Rank & Superior Wisdom to become the Patrons of the Industrious, have been made to me, but without Effect, till Governor Chester was kind enough to draw me forth out of Obscurity, in which I was hid to the Notice of your Lordship's goodness.



But now being at a more inconvenient as well as remote distance from that Gentleman, than from your Lordship, I take the liberty of addressing your Lordship in Person, hoping that my boldness will not be deemed a rash Presumption.

The general knowledge I have obtained of the Geography of this Extensive Continent in my repeated travels through its vast wilds, have made me form an Idea, that a journey into the North East: even parts of Asia would not be attended with the Numberless difficulties, hitherto objected against the performance of it. I have considered every difficulty, that may be thrown in the way of such an attempt, & resolved, that with the least Assistance whatsoever, that may be any ways deemed adequate to the Expence of the Journey I would undertake it; should I do it without any such help I would, but the utmost of what I could myself hope to raise for the purpose, does not exceed £500, which however I am willing to spend in the Pursuit.

May I then presume to intreat your Lordship to think of the propriety of this proposal, and if your Lordship should form a propitious Idea thereof, to lay this my humble proposal before our most Gracious Sovereign, if it



be possible for me to obtain a favorable reception I will instantly remit a Plan of my Scheme and a Demonstration of its plausibility and with impatience wait for the welcome Orders to proceed on this despicable Discovery, without any other hopes of reward, then what the undertaking may afterwards be thought to deserve assuring your Lordship, that I intend by no means to give into any extravagance of Expence, having so much experience of journeying in the Deserts of America, that I believe not one Man could do it on a more frugal plan.

The Multiplicity of Avocations I am at present taken up with in order to earn the means of forwarding Publication of a Natural History of the Floridas prevents my being able to send over so many finished copies of curious Plants in those Provinces, as I could wish but beg your Lordship's acceptance of the Four which accompany this, as a small proof of my wishes to forward and improve the researches into the yet hidden & mysterious Secrets of Nature.

Permit me, My Lord to offer up my sincere wishes for the long continuance of your Lordship's [17396]



Fatherly direction of the affairs of our Western World  
and to assure your Lordship of the most dutifull  
Respect of

My Lord.

Your Lordships

Most Obliged, obedient and  
humble Servant

B: Romans

New York

6<sup>th</sup> November 1773

Endorsed New York 6<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1773. / Mr Benjamin  
Romans / R/ 14<sup>th</sup> Decr: / By the Dunmore, Capt: /  
Lawrence.

NB. the Box of Plans not come / to hand.

Ent<sup>d</sup>.